# The New-York Times.

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## TELEGRAMS.

### Another Catastrophe in a British Colliery.

### Seven Miners Suffocated in a Burning Shaft.

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### EUROPE.

**A Mining Catastrophe in Scotland—Seven Men Suffocated—The Ballot in England—The Canadian Fisheries—The Tari.**

EDINBURGH, April 11.—The woodwork in both shafts of the Bathgate Colliery took fire today while the miners were at work. Seven men were suffocated, and forty-nine have been rescued.

CORK, April 11.—The Court is about to discharge PHILLIPS, who was recently arrested here as an alleged embezzler of Federal bonds, because the American depositions are not forthcoming.

LONDON, April 11.—The *Scotsman* says Mr. GLADSTONE has received a letter, signed by two hundred members of the House of Commons, urging the adoption of the ballot....Erie sixes have been admitted to the Stock Board here.... The *Pall Mall Gazette* censures Mr. GLADSTONE's shuffling policy on Irish matters, and predicts the defeat of the Irish Land bill, on account of the obscurity, complication and ambiguity of its provisions. The same paper urges the instant dispatch of a frigate to the fisheries to watch the American war steamer there.....The favorite in the betting at present for the Derby and 2,000 guineas races, is Lord FALMOUTH's *Kingcraft*. *Macgregor*, *Sunshine*, *Sunlight*, *Camel* and *Astolf* are also strongly backed to win.

PARIS, April 11.—At the Vincennes races yesterday *Fine Champagne* won the Polygone Stake, *Persana* took the prize of Paris, *Mon Amie* the prize of Joinville and *Jenny* the prize of Dumesnil.

**A Strike of Paris Workmen—The Ministerial Crisis—Excitement in the Chambers—Defeat of Fonvielle in Lyons.**

PARIS, April 11.—Unusual precautions were taken by the Police yesterday to guard against the threatened disorders, but the city was as quiet as usual. The workmen of the immense manufactory of M. GAIL, in this city, have struck work.....It is probable that Count DARU will resign the Foreign Office, while it is true that changes are imminent in the Ministry, and rumor has associated the names of several gentlemen with positions in the new Cabinet. Up to this hour, but one withdrawal has actually occurred—that of M. BUFFET, the Financial Secretary. Should he (Count DARU) withdraw, other Ministers will follow him. The report gains credence that the Emperor is acting under the influence of M. ROUHER. In the Corps Legislatif, today, JULES FAVRE expressed regret at the resignation of M. BUFFET, who, he said, had shown a disposition to stand up for the prerogatives of the Chamber, and who was a defender of order and liberty. M. SEMBLAT, replying to M. FAVRE, described him as a defender of the Republic, but an adversary of liberty. This produced much excitement, and called forth exclamations from all sides. M. OLLIVIER addressed the Chamber, and while reviewing the events of the past week was interrupted with cries of "You made promises!" In the course of his speech he expressed the opinion that one day would be sufficient for taking the vote of the nation on the *plebiscitum*.....The Emperor held a review of troops at the Place du Carrousel to-day.

LYONS, April 11.—M. MANGINI has been elected Deputy to the Corps Legislatif from Lyons, over ULRIC DE FONVIELLE. The friends of the latter made extraordinary efforts to secure his election; but the vote stood 18,247 for MANGINI, and 7,827 for FONVIELLE. M. MANGINI was the candidate of the Left Center.

LONDON, April 11.—A dispatch from Paris states that the Ministerial crisis is due to the objections of a portion of the Cabinet to the continuance of the plebiscitary power in the hands of the Executive.

**Infallibility to be Adopted by Acclamation—The Spanish Outbreak—Trial of Montpensier.**

LONDON, April 11.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* is assured that it is the intention of the Ecumenical Council to adopt the dogma of Papal infallibility by acclamation on Easter Monday, and that the representatives of the foreign Powers in Rome have resolved not to be present at the public session on that day.

MADRID, April 11.—A large number of arrests have been made in Barcelona since the revolt, and the Police are actively hunting up all the prominent actors in the affair. A council of war is now in session there.....It is announced that the trial of the Duke of MONTPENSIER for killing Prince HENRY will begin to-morrow.

**The British Financial Budget—A Satisfactory Exhibit—Debate in the House of Commons.**

LONDON, April 11.—The House of Commons had a special sitting today, when Mr. LOWE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the annual budget. Mr. LOWE makes a most satisfactory exhibit of the financial condition of the Government. His budget shows that the total amount of revenue received from all sources during the last fiscal year ending March 31, 1870, was £75,324,000, and exceeded the estimate made early in the year by £1,319,000. Of the total receipts the customs produced £31,820,000, against £31,650,000 estimated; excise, £21,165,000, against £20,900,000 estimated; stamps, £9,348,000, against £8,850,000 estimated; taxes, £4,060,000, the amount estimated, and income tax, £10,044,000, against £9,850,000 estimated. The new method of collecting taxes yielded £1,124,000 more than was anticipated. The total amount of the expenditures for the last fiscal year was £67,554,000, against an estimate of £68,408,000. The estimate for the payment of interest on the debt fell to £350,000 short of the amount required. The expenses of the army and navy underran the estimates. The surplus realized last year was £7,570,000, of which £4,300,000 have been expended in the payment of the debt resulting from the Abyssinian Expedition. The expenditures for the current fiscal year ending March 31, 1871, are estimated by Mr. LOWE at £67,113,000, which, he says, falls £11,730,000 below the total amount of the grants for the past year. Mr. LOWE said the budget proposed to abolish game licenses, and impose a pound duty on firearms; this change is expected to result in doubling the revenue from this source, which amounted, last year, to £100,000. It is also proposed that savings bank stock be turned into terminable annuities. The malt tax is untouched, and beer is left tax free. Farmers are to be allowed to steep their own barley. A decline in the revenue from sugar is noticed, also in the revenue on foreign liquors and wines. The income of revenue on tobacco is £12,000, and on tea £55,000. Mr. LOWE remarked that a free breakfast was still impossible in view of the size of the deficit. He was prepared to remit the tax on soap and paper makers; to equalize the duties on English and foreign bills, to abolish newspaper stamps and to reduce newspaper postage to a half-penny for six ounces. He suggests that the income tax be reduced to fourpence and sugar relieved of half the duty now imposed on it. These, with some minor remissions in favor of the agricultural interest mainly, will make a reduction in the surplus of £9,000,000. Mr. LOWE closed his explanation of the budget with a motion that the duty on sugar be reduced one-half. Messrs. BARING and CRAWFORD and others spoke briefly on the budget, taking different views. Mr. WIRE complained of the retention of any duty on sugar. Mr. G. W. HUNT former Chancellor of the Exchequer, congratulated Mr. LOWE on the fact that he had followed him in a happy time and under auspicious circumstances, when the Abyssinian war was ended and the expenditures for military and naval improvements were greatly reduced. Mr. SMITH, member for Stockport, eulogized the efforts of America to reduce her debt, and urged the imitation of her example. General debate followed, in which Messrs. READ and FOWLER, Lord BURY and Mr. BOOTH were the principal speakers. Mr. LOWE replied briefly, and the budget was passed. After a brief discussion upon the question of the purity of elections the House adjourned.

LONDON, April 11.—The crew of the schooner *Grace Clifton*, sunk at sea, were rescued, and have arrived at Falmouth.

### PARAGUAY.

**Lopez's Forces Surprised and Routed by Bliss—The War Indefinitely Prolonged.**

LISBON, April 11.—Later advices from Paraguay state that President LOPEZ had suddenly turned upon and surprised his pursuers, winning quite a victory. It was thought at Rio Janeiro that this advantage would result in an indefinite prolongation of the war.

### CUBA.

**Return of Two Spanish Columns to Puerto Principe—Two Men and One Woman Captured—Anarchy Among the Cubans.**

HAVANA, April 9.—A telegram from Captain-General DE RODAS, dated Puerto Principe, 6th, is published in the *Gaceta* to-day. He states that two columns of Spanish troops had returned without meeting the enemy. The forces were then provisioned for two months and sent to occupy Garmas and Najaza. Two men and one woman, spies, were caught. The men were executed and the woman pardoned. A great amount of important correspondence was captured, and much property of the rebels destroyed. The insurgents' advanced guard unrendered voluntarily. They report that ENRIQUE, AGRAMONTE FRANCISCO, CASTILLO, GAS PAR, BETANCOURT, DIEGO, AGUERO and an American, named MAGNET, were the chief leaders of the insurgents, and some of them had embarked and fled from the country, after having fought among themselves. Some of the insurgents had issued an order punishing with death whoever reads DE RODAS' amnesty proclamation. CESPEDES intends to leave the country. He will be actively pursued. Anarchy, panic and desertions prevail everywhere among the rebels. Some have raised the standard of revolt against AGRAMONTE, owing to his tyrannical behavior. Yesterday the leaders of this revolt assassinated fourteen of their own men for the purpose of robbery. This favorable news, which is justly regarded as official, has caused great rejoicing here.

### CANADA.

**Another Paroxysm Over an Apprehended Fenian Raid—The Ice on the St. Lawrence—Further Red River Indignation.**

MONTREAL, April 11.—The First Cavalry Regiment received orders on Saturday to hold themselves in readiness for active service. It is understood they will proceed either to St. Armand or to Huntingdon. Volunteers have been called out all along the Eastern frontier and have been under arms since Saturday. Probably all the city corps will be ordered out at once. The Government received information on Thursday and Friday of the time appointed for a raid.....A general move of the ice took place yesterday, leaving the river nearly open in front of the city. The water rose suddenly and flooded Commission-street and the lower part of Griffintown.

TORONTO, April 11.—Meetings are being held in almost every city and town of Ontario for the purpose of expressing indignation at the murder of SCOTT at Fort Garry, and calling upon the Government not to receive RIEL's delegates now on their way to Ottawa. THOMAS SCOTT, of this city, has laid information before the Police Magistrate charging Father RICHAT and SCOTT with being accessories to the murder of his brother. It is understood that the delegates have determined not to pass through Ontario by the most direct route, but to proceed from Detroit to Ogdensburg and thence to Ottawa, thus avoiding arrest.

**The Fenian Scare—Four Thousand Men to be Called Out.**

OTTAWA, Canada, April 11.—In addition to the troops already called out and billeted at their head-quarters on the frontier, it was decided today to call out 4,000 men of the active militia in the Province of Quebec. These men will hold themselves in readiness, and will probably be concentrated at Montreal. There is considerable excitement along the frontier in the counties of Chateauguay and Missisquoi, and if a raid takes place, it is conjectured, it will be at the same point at which it took place in 1866, between St. Armand and Freleighsburg. As a measure of precaution, the Government has called out the Moortown volunteer company, near Sarnia, to do duty as mounted infantry only, along the Detroit River, below Sarnia.

**Opposition to Confederation and the Dominion Revenue Policy in Nova Scotia.**

HALIFAX, April 11.—In the Legislative Assembly today Mr. LAUDERS, of Annapolis, and Mr. KINSON, of Victoria, presented numerously-signed petitions praying that steps be taken to ask the British Government to release from the Confederation, or absolve Nova Scotia from allegiance. Mr. MURRAY, of Pictou, offered a resolution to the same effect. Mr. DICKIE moved his resolutions against the Dominion revenue policy, and urged the importance of an American market for Nova Scotia, and quoted statistics to show the decrease of trade since the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty, and declared that the people were dissatisfied with the Confederation, and that unless reciprocity is offered, the dissatisfaction will increase. He charged the Dominion with neglecting to make efforts for reciprocity. Now it proposed retaliation just as the United States Congress were about reducing the duty on Nova Scotia staples. The new tariff, he said, would take more from Nova Scotia than was given by the Home arrangement. Attorney-General WILKINS said this tariff added another to the many barriers Canada had raised against reciprocity. Mr. DICKIE again spoke, urging the disastrous effects of the duty on flour upon the vessels engaged in the American coal trade, as it would prevent them taking a return cargo. Mr. DESBRISAY supposed the resolutions had especially condemned the flour duty. Mr. MURRAY said a duty of fifty cents on coal was no protection, and would increase the quantity raised in Nova Scotia by the honorable member. The debate was adjourned.

**The Fifteenth Amendment—Celebrations at St. Louis—Preparations in Boston.**

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was celebrated by the colored people today. A procession was formed composed of various benevolent and other societies, ward organizations, union leagues, schools, base-ball clubs, the Grand Army of the Republic, Knight Templars, officers on horseback, in carriages and on foot, with music, banners, flags, transparencies, &c., &c. A salute of thirty-six guns was fired this morning. The procession, which was very long and imposing, marched through the principal streets and halted at Yeager's Garden, where an oration was delivered and speeches were made by several gentlemen, both white and colored. The weather was fine. The streets along the line of march were crowded with spectators.

BOSTON, April 11.—Extensive preparations are being made here for the celebration of the adoption of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment on the 14th inst. The programme includes a military and civic procession, and addresses by WENDELL PHILLIPS and WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON in Faneuil Hall.

### THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.

**Postponement of the Re-Hearing on Account of Illness of Counsel.**

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Mr. POTTER, of New-York, read to the Supreme Court this afternoon a letter from JAMES M. CARLISLE, who is now absent from Washington on professional business, upon the subject of the cases of DENNING and LATHAM against the United States, which were set for argument today, and in which he stated that his associate counsel was suffering from severe indisposition. As a further reason why the cases should be postponed, Mr. POTTER said that the Attorney-General's brief was filed only on Saturday last. The Attorney-General expressed his surprise at Mr. CARLISLE's absence, as that gentleman was present in the Court when the motion was made to argue these cases, which were still pending, not having been disposed of by the opinion in the other cases involving the legal-tender question. Chief-Justice CHASE remarked that as the principle in the cases of DENNING and LATHAM was affected by the decision pronounced by the Court Friday, he passed over Associate Justice NELSON made a similar remark. The Attorney-General said he could only bow to the order of the Court. Associate Justice MILLER did not understand that the cases to which reference was made had been passed over by the Court. The Chief-Justice observed that it was so directed by the unanimity of the Bench. The Attorney-General said he was not aware of it, as it took place before the commencement of his term of office. There was no record to show that there was any such understanding. He found here those cases standing for argument, and thinking it was of importance to the public, he had made the motion for a reargument. If the subject involving the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act was to be reargued at all, the sooner the better it would be for all parties, because there were at this moment grave interests involved in connection with contracts made before the passage of the act, and payments in gold or legal-tender notes. He had no objection, under the circumstances stated by Mr. POTTER, to delay the argument for the convenience of counsel, but he desired it to be heard during the present term of the Court. He thought any other disposition would be injurious to both public and private interests. Mr. CARLISLE, he stated, had, on Saturday, withdrawn his brief on the legal-tender question. Mr. POTTER replied that Mr. CARLISLE's engagement elsewhere was prior to any order or understanding as to the rehearing of the argument in those cases and besides the other counsel in them was ill. He could not see what inconvenience would result to the public if the argument should not be heard this year or fifty years hence. Nothing but the abstract question would be heard. The decision already made worked no detriment to injustice. Ninety-nine of a hundred of the debts contracted eight years ago had long since been liquidated. He was at a loss to know how the question was to be settled otherwise than it had been settled by this Court. It was decided by the Judges who heard the argument; five against three. Unless some of the Judges had changed their minds he was at a loss to know how the question could otherwise be decided. He saw no reason why argument should be reopened. Associate Justice DAVIS said the only question was whether there should be a continuation of time. The case having been set for a rehearing, three of them—himself and Justices GRIER and SWAYNE—at that end of the bench would agree that the argument should be postponed until next Monday, but no longer. Chief-Justice CHASE was understood to say that the two cases of DENNING and LATHAM were not argued because the principle they contained was argued in the other similar cases, and it had been his purpose to make the announcement. After further conversation it was formally announced the argument was postponed until next Monday.

### THE INDIANS.

**A Raid in Nebraska—One White Man Mortally Wounded.**

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, April 11.—A party of five Indians this morning came to within a half a mile of Sidney Station, Nebraska, and shot and dangerously wounded one JOHN MORAN, a herder. The citizens and soldiers drove the Indians away, but a large number was seen on the blufs. From the peculiar shape of the arrows scattered around it is thought that they were Cheyennes.

### THE PACIFIC COAST.

**San Francisco Improvements—The Negro Vote—Wars in a Mine—Shipments of Specie.**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Labor on the Yerba Buena Park has finally ceased, after an illegal expenditure of over $6,000 of the city funds. The bill authorizing the grading of the park, and the erection of a new City Hall, transfers the work to three Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor.....A number of the County Clerks who refused to register negroes now make no objection. The Registry Clerk of this county declines to register them until the receipt of the certified copy of the Fifteenth Amendment.....Reports have been received here of a fire in Hayward's Mine on Sutter Creek, Amador County, in this State. No particulars have yet been received.....The shipments of treasure overland to New-York the past week were $405,000, including $257,000 in coin.

**The Mississippi School Question—Yerger's Case.**

JACKSON, Miss., April 11.—Gov. ALCORN today sent a message to the Legislature in reference to the public schools. He recommends separate schools for white and colored children, and the establishment of a normal school for the education of colored teachers.....The application for bail in the case of E. M. YERGER was not heard today. No reason was assigned. He was on Saturday removed from the City Prison to the State Prison for safe keeping from a supposed mob, but at the earnest solicitation of his friends he was returned to the City Prison.

YERGER has written a letter in which he says:

"My friends regard the proceedings as an addition of outrage, intended for political effect. I have been unlawfully detained in prison, and denied a trial from time to time by partisan interference. I have borne this patiently, but I now solemnly protest against any insinuation that the people indorse the action of the authorities."

SZERI was removed to the State Prison at the same time, but his preliminary examination will be had to-morrow.

**A Printers's Strike—A Tribute to the Memory of Mr. Huntington.**

BOSTON, April 11.—Sixty-eight printers employed by MUDGE & SON, city printers, quit work today, owing to a disagreement with their employers on a scale of prices.....OLIVER P. LILLAND, a graduate of Harvard, and recently a banker in New-York, died at Waltham on Saturday.....In the House to-day the resolutions on the late AMOS BUNKINGHAM were taken up. Eulogies were delivered, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

**A Needle in a Man's Throat for Four Months.**

*From the Fall River (Mass.) News, April 8.*

On the 10th of December last, Mr. JOSEPH DUCKWORTH, who resides at the Globe, while eating a piece of white bread at breakfast, felt something sharp, which subsequently proved to be a needle, in his throat. It lodged crosswise, but was too far down to be seen. After three or four days it worked into the left side and came nearly through the neck, causing a painful abscess. A little above the abscess the needle was so near the surface that it caused the flesh to protrude like a pimple, but the physicians declined to cut to find it, especially as they had some doubt as to the cause. The abscess was subsequently lanced. The needle in the meantime worked back into the side of the throat, and then up under the tongue, causing great swelling and pain. This morning it was discovered protruding under the tongue, and was extracted by Dr. CLARK.

### WASHINGTON.

**Slight Progress of the Tariff Bill in the House—Mr. Cox Asking the Colored People—Release of the Lloyd Aspinwall—The Senate on the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill—Dr. Hayes' Proposed Arctic Expedition—Registry of Foreign Vessels—Miscellaneous.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The progress made on the Tariff bill today was more rapid than hitherto, three and a half pages being considered, making an average of a page a day for eleven days. Iron will probably be reached, to-morrow or next day, and then there will be loud music. The discussion today was chiefly general in character. Most of the features passed either left the rates unchanged, or slightly reduced them. Woolen clothing, excepting knit goods, were fixed at the present rate, fifty cents per pound, and forty per cent. ad valorem. Woolen webbings, bindings and fringes, which are now fifty cents per pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem, were reduced to fifty cents per pound and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. Other woolen manufactures remain unchanged, viz.: fifty and thirty-five. Cords, tassels, buttons, &c., of wool, were fixed at sixty per cent. ad valorem, a reduction from fifty cents per pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem as now. Silk oil-cloths were unchanged. Sixty per cent. oil-cloths, which now pay thirty five and forty-five per cent. ad valorem, were fixed at the single rate of forty per cent. Spun silk, which now pays thirty-five per cent., was reduced to thirty per cent. Thrown silk in the gum and floss silk, which now pay thirty-five per cent., were reduced to thirty per cent. Purified and dyed silk, which now pay thirty-five per cent., were increased to forty per cent. Silk buttons, which now pay fifty and sixty per cent., were fixed at the single rate of fifty per cent. Silk plush for hats, which now pays fifty per cent., was reduced to forty per cent. At the end of the item of "other woolen manufactures" Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, got in a proviso which virtually negatives the effect of the amendment in the shoe interest carried last Saturday. It provides that webbing galloons and laces, of which rubber is a component part, shall in no case be imported at a less duty than thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. On carpets some reductions were agreed to, viz.: Printed Brussels were reduced from forty-four cents to twenty-eight cents per square yard, the ad valorem rate remaining unchanged. The ad valorem rate on three-ply was reduced from forty to thirty-five per cent., the specific rate remaining unchanged. Felt carpets, bedking, &c., were reduced from twenty-five cents to twelve cents per square yard. In regard to corsets it should be stated in correction of my former dispatch that the duty of $8 per dozen is simply a specific rate in place of the present ad valorem rate of thirty-five per cent., which at a valuation of $10 per dozen is equal to the proposed specific rate.

THE DOMINICAN RESOLUTION.

Mr. BUTLER again tried his San Domingo resolution today, just before the House adjourned, but it was no go. Mr. BROOKS and others objected strenuously, and BUTLER was again left out in the cold.

A FUNNY AFFAIR.

A very amusing proceeding occurred in the House today during the morning hour. Some days ago the colored organizations here known as the Invincibles and Boys in Blue resolved to celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment on the 15th inst., which is also the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. As this proceeding was in the hands of men not very friendly to Mayor BOWEN, the friends of the latter made a counter-movement and attempted to take the wind out of their sails by announcing a celebration for the 12th. This morning, in the House, Mr. COX, a little carpet-bagger from North Carolina, moved that the use of the Chamber be granted for the celebration on Wednesday evening, and it was carried, the Democrats vehemently opposing it, Messrs. COX and ELDRIDGE manifesting especial hostility to the resolution. DOCKERY, of North Carolina, then moved a committee of five to aid the colored people in conducting the ceremonies. The Chair appointed Messrs. Dockery, Allison, Maynard, Cox and Eldridge. The announcement of the last two names was received with roars of laughter, while the honored recipients blushed to the roots of their hair with embarrassment. Both begged to be excused, but the House refused, when Mr. ELDRIDGE announced that he would not serve under any circumstances. Not so Mr. COX, who has quite a colored constituency in the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards of New-York. He saw a chance for fun ahead, and when the Committee was called to meet in one of the rooms below he was on hand as brave as a deacon, and greeted his colored brethren with the most elegant courtesy. Meeting Corporation-Attorney COOK he naively inquired, "Do you appear as a colored gentleman also?" But while this Committee was in session some Republicans in the House began to be uneasy, and it was soon whispered that the other celebration party for the 5th would also demand the use of the hall; whereupon KELSEY, of New-York, with a very solemn countenance, confessed that he believed they had done wrong, and he, therefore, moved that the resolution be rescinded, which was carried almost unanimously. This intelligence was communicated to the Committee in session below, when Mr. COX announced, "This Committee is *functus officio*." A colored gentleman, having the floor, eagerly inquired, "Dis Committee am de functus what, sah?" And Mr. Corporation-Attorney COOK gloomily responded to the levity of Mr. COX: "This Committee may be *functus officio*, but the Republican Party of this District is not *functus officio*, Sir," and then the fiasco ended.

RELEASE OF THE LLOYD ASPINWALL.

The Secretary of State is officially advised by Minister SICKLES, that the Spanish authorities at Madrid have sent telegraphic orders to Havana for the release of the steamer *Lloyd Aspinwall*, and for the settlement of the question of indemnity and all other matters in the most friendly manner. The vessel was seized on the 21st day of January last, and has been detained without a show of proof nearly three months. The imperative demands of this Government, renewed last week in the most positive terms, finally brought matters to an issue.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The Northern Pacific Railroad bill formed the subject of an exciting debate in the Senate and kept that body in session until after 6 o'clock, when an adjournment took place for want of a quorum. The principal opponents of the bill on the Republican side are Mr. HARLAN and Mr. HOWELL, the two Iowa Senators. The Democrats in a body are against the measure and all measures of a similar character, in accordance with the plank in their platform adopted at the New-York Convention. It is claimed that the present bill increases the land grant to the Company. This feature mainly is is that the Iowa delegation opposes. The Democrats, led by Mr. THURMAN, oppose the bill in toto. The fight today was very sharp, and the sparring and wordy war unusually vigorous and exciting. The entire land grant to the Company, if the present bill should become a law, will be about forty millions of acres. In the course of the debate it was asserted that the bills now pending in the Senate and House propose to give four hundred millions of acres of land to railroad corporations. About eight Republican Senators agree with the Democracy, and vote in the minority. The bill was not disposed of today, and all the amendments offered to it were voted down, the majority being a provision that the lands should be sold to actual settlers at a price not exceeding $2 50 per acre. The bill will probably be passed to-morrow.

SELLING OF RESERVATIONS.

The Military Committee of the House agreed today to report a resolution in favor of selling all the Fort Snelling Reservation except 1,000 acres. The Fort Kearney Reservation is also directed to be sold, and some Government property in Utah of a similar character.

DR. HAYES' PROPOSED EXPEDITION.

Dr. HAYES, the Arctic explorer, was before the House Committee on Appropriations today. He is willing to undertake the labor of another Northern expedition, and thinks it can be done for something over $100,000. His plan is to take a small vessel of about 250 tons and a small steamer of about the same size. The vessel he would lay up in for the Winter near where Sir JOHN FRANKLIN wintered, and with the steamer push into the ice until he found it impossible to proceed. Then he proposes to push on with sledges and boats. This would give him two depots. He holds that the enterprise is a maritime one altogether. Capt. HALL was also before the Committee. His proposition is to make the search by the aid of the Esquimaux, and travel with them by land. Dr. HAYES objects that this is impossible and impracticable; that the Esquimaux will not and cannot be induced to travel 1,000 miles beyond the line of animal life.

THE MEDITERRANEAN STEAM-SHIP PROJECT.

The Mediterranean and Oriental Steam-ship Navigation project received some consideration in the Senate this morning. It contains provisions for some very valuable assistance from the General Government, and will be altogether a not invaluable franchise if it shall pass. Mr. HORACE GREELEY, Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, Ex-Secretary of the Confederate Treasury TRENHOLM, and others are corporators.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. SUMNER intends to dispute the honor and glory of being the protector of the dumb creation with Mr. BAGBY. Today he introduced a resolution in the Senate directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law regulating the transportation of cattle by railroad companies. He prefaced it with some remarks which had the old anti-slavery ring about them, and advocated it on the ground that the meat which is thus thrown on the markets of the Eastern cities is tainted and diseased food in many cases, owing to the cruel treatment which cattle receive while they are being thus carried.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Military Committee of the Senate met this morning, but no business was transacted for want of a quorum. The Army bill is consequently in *statu quo*.

REGISTRY OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

The Subcommittee of the joint Commerce Committees of the Senate and House on the subject of the registration of ships, meet on Wednesday morning. They will then report to the full Committee against the propositions which have been so frequently mentioned and discussed of allowing foreign vessels to register without the payment of the usual duty. The principle will be merely made uniform in both Committees, so that the Senate shall not be going on with one kind of legislation and the House in exactly the opposite direction. The Secretary of the Treasury is opposed to allowing vessels which changed their flags to come back on any other terms than as foreign ships. In an official communication to one of the Committees he states that the American tonnage sold to foreigners during four years of the war exceed the total amount sold during the past forty years of the Government. Mr. BOUTWELL is also of the opinion that the merchants who kept their flag during the trying time of the war should have some advantage now over those who abandoned it for foreign colors.

THE ALASKA FUR SEAL BILL.

Mr. DIXON, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, endeavored to call up the Alaska Fur Seal bill in the House today, but the majority decided to go on with the tariff. He made the effort at the request of the Treasury Department, which represents that the season for taking the seals is rapidly passing away, and that we shall derive little or no revenue from the Seal Islands, almost the only thing to be obtained in Alaska in the way of revenue, unless speedy action is taken. There is also a large quantity of skins stored on the island awaiting the action of Congress.

PERSONAL.

Vice-President COLFAX, Jr., arrived this afternoon. He is a fine, healthy-looking little fellow, and mother and father are both in an ecstasy of delight.

Secretary ROBESON returned to Washington this morning, and was at the Navy Department today. Gen. SHERMAN has also returned. President GRANT and Secretary BELKNAP are expected to return this evening, and Secretary BOUTWELL to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The National Academy of Sciences will hold its annual Spring session in this city during the present week. The meetings for scientific communications take place in Lincoln Hall, beginning to-morrow at noon, and are open to the public. All persons interested in scientific inquiry are invited to attend. The Committee of Arrangements have been informed that papers on the following subjects will be read:

On the relations of the four archetypes of structure of the animal kingdom, as part of the life system, by Prof. A. GUYOT.

On the coming transits of Venus and the mode of observing them, by Prof. SIMON NEWCOMB.

On the ignitos of Western America, by Prof. NEWBERRY.

Considerations on the apparent irregularities of the lunar period in the moon's motion, and on the length of the sidereal day, by Prof. SIMON NEWCOMB.

Meridional arcs measured in connection with the United States Coast Survey, by Prof. J. E. HILGARD.

Other papers will be entered on the arrival of members.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

Commissioner DELANO has written a letter concerning the inquiries which have recently been made at the Internal Revenue Office, by officers and soldiers of the late war, with regard to the resolutions of July 20, 1867, exempting soldiers' incomes from special tax, imposed by the resolution of July 4, 1864, and asking if under its provisions they are not entitled to exemption of income taxes for 1869. The Commissioner, in his reply, which quotes the various laws of Congress on the subject of general and special income tax, says that the exemption is limited to the special tax imposed by the resolution of July 4, 1864, and has no reference whatever to the income of 1869.....Upon the presentation of a claim for the refunding of taxes paid on manufactured articles remaining on hand when the law imposing such taxes was repealed, and which, in point of fact, had not been sold, although returned by the manufacturers in his monthly report as sold, and the taxes assessed thereon and voluntarily paid by him, it was held by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that such taxes were not erroneously or illegally assessed and should not be refunded.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Dr. HAYES was before the House Committee on Appropriations, and gave his views as to the propriety of fitting out an expedition to the Arctic regions at Government expense. He explained the practicability and showed the advantages which would result to science by a thorough exploration to the open Polar Sea, which Dr. KANE and himself had reached. He would found a colony in Smith Sound, and in the Spring cross the ice-belt to Grinnell Land, where he would establish a depot of supplies, and thence with boats push out towards the Pole. He said he did not believe in the existence of land at the North Pole, but was satisfied that an open sea would be found there. He earnestly stated he did not appear before the Committee in any personal interest, but as a citizen desirous that the honor of discovering the Pole should be secured to his country.

### ALBANY.

**Business in the Assembly—Defeat of Jacobs' Mortgage Bill—The Excise Law—The New-York Tax Levy.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—There was not a quorum present at the morning session of the Assembly, and barely a quorum in the evening. Four or five more railroad State-aid bills were ordered to a third reading, at the evening session, and JACOBS' bill to exempt mortgages from taxation was discussed at length and killed. JACOBS argued that the passage of the bill would encourage building and add ten millions to the taxable property of Brooklyn in one year.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The Governor signed the Excise bill this evening. The Commissioners appointed under it for New-York complain that among other defects of the bill, it gives them no power to appoint clerks or to hire counsel, and they will ask for additional legislation.

THE TAX LEVY.

Controller CONNOLLY is here to modify the tax levy so as to make it conform to the requirements of the new charter.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Monday, April 11.

Mr. GRAHAM reported the bill amending the charter of the Bushwick Savings Bank.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading: Fixing the compensation of the stenographer of Kings County Courts; incorporating the Iona Yacht Club; amending the charter of the Insurers' Own Fire Insurance Company; providing for the payment of the certificates issued to the soldiers of the war of 1812; to establish a Police force in the City of Schenectady.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

For the better prevention of disease and cruelty to animals transported on railroads and confined at slaughter houses, &c.; extending the boundaries of the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn; altering the boundaries of Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn; incorporating the New-York Evening Law School; to pay the surviving members of the volunteers of the war with Mexico.

The following bills were introduced:

Amending the charter of the German Loan and Trust Company of Brooklyn; consolidating the Mutual relief Societies of Brooklyn; relative to the Fire Department of Brooklyn; amending the charter of the American Popular Life Insurance Company of New-York; to extend the Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad in the towns in Brooklyn; to extend the time for the completion of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The joint resolution to proceed to elect a Regent of the University on the 14th was adopted.

On motion of Mr. BEMUS the Judiciary Committee was directed to prepare and report a bill to compel the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the bonds issued in aid of railroads by municipal corporations.

The House then took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

CONDUCT OF LAWYERS.

Mr. FIELDS introduced the following bill aimed at counsel who are in the habit of taking fees on both sides:

SEC. 1. Any attorney or counselor at law who heretofore acted or may hereafter act as attorney or counsel for any party to an action, suit, or proceeding, or who shall hereafter accept a retainer or receive from any person, and who, in the course of such action, suit, or proceeding, or in any consultation with his client in relation thereto, has acquired or may acquire any information in confidence from such client, or has advised or hereafter shall advise any client that he may lawfully do any act or thing, and who shall hereafter use the information thus obtained in any action, suit or proceeding, adverse to such client, or who shall appear as attorney or counsel in any action, suit or proceeding brought against such client or any of his or its agents or officers for the purpose of obtaining relief against him or them on the ground of the illegality of any action which such attorney or counsel shall have advised as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding the year, or by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or both.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

RAILROAD AID BILLS.

The following Railroad Aid bills, making the appropriations stated, were ordered to a third reading:

Fifty-two thousand dollars to aid in the completion of the Genesa Pelham and Suffern Railroad; the Wallkill Valley Railroad, $125,000; the Southern Central, $5,000 per mile constructed; a general bill to any road, $5,000 per mile constructed; the Cattaraugus Railroad, $5,000 per mile constructed; the Canandaigua, Waterloo and Seneca Falls Railroad, when completed, $100,000; the Lake Ontario Shore, when completed, $600,000; the Canisteo and Canacadea, exempting its bonds from taxation.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

Authorizing the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company to increase the rate of fare to four cents per mile; amending the act designating holidays to be observed in the payment of notes, &c., so as to include notes, &c., falling due on holidays payable the day after; extending the time for the completion of the Rondout and Port Jervis Railroad; to extend the time for completing the Cattaraugus Railroad; amending the act for the benefit of married women insuring the lives of their husbands.

TAX ON MORTGAGES.

The bill to exempt from taxation money loaned on bond and mortgage came up, and Mr. ALVORD moved to amend with a provision that real property be exempted from taxation to the amount incumbered. The bill was advocated by Messrs. JACOBS and FIELDS, and opposed by Messrs. ALVORD, LITTLEJOHN and others, when progress was reported, and the House refused to grant leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 11.—A man calling himself AUGUSTUS LATTERBECK, a Prussian by birth, and hailing from Texas, was detected here as a Masonic swindler by the Masonic Board of Relief. He has recently been operating in Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and other cities, obtaining small sums of money of the Masons.

RICHMOND, Va., April 11.—Senators SHERMAN and SPRAGUE arrived here this afternoon on their way to Norfolk. They stopped at the Spotswood Hotel, where they were called on by Gov. WALKER, Lieut.-Gov. MARYE, Gen. GARY and prominent members of the Legislature. They leave to-morrow.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The Fenian Congress assembled in this city today. About 100 delegates were present. The meeting was private. ....Lincoln House block, at Harvard, Ill., was destroyed by fire this morning, together with several adjoining buildings. Loss about $20,000. There was no insurance on the buildings.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—[illegible] LEWIS, while intoxicated on the night of March, killed his son, aged about four years, by shooting him while in bed, was this morning tried and found guilty of [illegible], and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in jail.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 11.—DANIEL MONROE, editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, died this morning. He was seized with an apoplectic

cus to his going to the asylum; we resided in Brooklyn at that time.

The witness, during her examination, appeared very much affected, and on leaving the stand affectionately kissed the prisoner.

THE SCENE AT THE WESTMORELAND HOTEL.

John E. Flynn was the next witness, and testified in answer to Mr. Gerry:

Q.—In whose employment are you at the present time? A.—George Robertson, proprietor of the Westmoreland Hotel; was in his employment on the 26th of November last; remember seeing Mr. McFarland there that evening.

Q.—Is this the gentleman, (defendant?) A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State what you saw him do, and what you saw him doing afterward? A.—Between eight and nine o'clock he came, called for a drink and paid for it; he then took up a piece of paper, threw it down and did the same three or four times; he was much excited and attracted my attention at the time; I was reading; he walked up and down rapidly; he went out to the door and came in and repeated this until he went to his room.

Q.—Was he reading the newspaper? A.—He took it up three or four times and threw it down again.

Q.—Was that before he registered his name? A.—It was after.

Cross-examined by Mr. Garvin—Q.—How long had he been in that place before he registered his name? A.—He registered it immediately after coming in; he asked for his room first; he simply asked for a room, registered his name, turned out toward the door, walked back again, took up a piece of paper and set it down again.

Q.—How long was he waiting until his friend came and they both went upstairs together? A.—Probably an hour, or an hour and a half.

Q.—What time in the evening did his friend come in? A.—About half-past nine or ten o'clock; he came in himself about half-past eight o'clock and remained there for about an hour before he went to his room; he walked in like any other man; no one was with him at that time.

Q.—Was there any other person standing by at the time? A.—There was another gentleman named Cutter, but I have not seen since.

Re-direct—Did not see him have any conversation with any one at the hotel that evening.

CONDITION OF DEFENDANT IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE TRAGEDY.

S. S. Mangan, examined by Mr. Graham—Q.—What is your present business? A.—At present I am doing nothing.

Q.—What was your business on the 26th November? A.—I was proprietor of the Corn Exchange Hall, Twenty-third street and Avenue A.

Q.—Did you see the defendant, Daniel McFarland, on that day? A.—About that day I was standing in my office, with another gentleman, when he came in. I did not know his name was McFarland then.

Q.—Is this (defendant) the gentleman? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it on Evacuation Day? A.—I could not say, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember reading the account of the shooting of Mr. Richardson? A.—I recollect reading it.

Q.—Was that before you saw this man? A.—It was a day or two before I saw him.

Q.—What time in the day was it when he called to your office? A.—I think it was about ten or eleven o'clock.

EITHER INSANE OR HALF DRUNK.

Q.—What took place? A.—This gentleman came in and asked for Mr. Mangan; I said, I am the person; he said he came to see me about the assessment of my property; I referred him to my office, but he did not appear to be satisfied with that; I don't know how to express the condition he appeared to be in; he was either insane or half drunk; I said to some parties standing by ——

Judge Davis—Don't mention what you said.

Mr. Graham contended it was a perfectly legitimate question.

Recorder—I don't think it is admissable. Whatever McFarland said or he said in McFarland's presence I will admit.

Mr. Graham—I think, your Honor, when this man's conduct was so extraordinary as to induce me to remark it, that it is evidence of his mental condition at the time, and should be allowed.

Recorder—I don't think it is proper.

Examination resumed:

Q.—What was the remark you made with reference to Mr. McFarland's attack?

Recorder—I explained that.

Q.—What did you observe with reference to his manner? A.—He had a wild and haggard appearance, which provoked remark from me.

HE WAS NOT IN LIQUOR.

Q.—Would you swear he was in liquor at the time? A.—No.

Q.—Did you smell any liquor from his breath? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How near did you stand from him? A.—I stood opposite him.

Q.—Did he tell you who he was? A.—He told me he was an assessment officer, but did not tell me his name.

Q.—Did you treat him with any attention. A.—Not much.

Q.—Why not? A.—Because I thought the man either crazy or drunk.

Q.—Was there anything in his manner that indicated drunkenness? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he stagger? A.—No, Sir.

AN INSANE MAN.

Q.—What was your opinion of him? A.—My opinion was that he was nothing more nor less than an insane man.

Q.—How long was he there? A.—About ten or twelve minutes.

Q.—Cannot you be more definite as to the time of the conversation? Was not this the day before you read of the shooting of Richardson in the newspapers? A.—I could not say, Sir; it was a day or two before; have no way of coming back to the precise day.

Q.—You never saw him from that day until this? A.—I never saw him before then or until now.

Q.—You cannot recollect the language he made use of? A.—I cannot, exactly; it was the general expression and actions of the man that attracted my attention.

Q.—If there was anything reasonable in the actions of the man you would pay attention to him? A.—Certainly, Sir.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. GRAHAM.

Q.—What did the prisoner say when he first spoke to you? A.—I can't recollect anything else than that he was an assessment officer; there was a friend of mine from whom I inherited that property who died some time previously.

Q.—Can you give the substance of what he said to you? A.—I did not think the man knew what he was saying and paid but little attention to him.

Q.—How long did he stay? A.—About fifteen minutes.

Q.—You said there was another gentleman came in with him; who was he? A.—I did not know and I have not seen him since; the prisoner was the man who talked to me; the other man said nothing.

Q.—According to your recollection how many days was it before you read of the shooting of Richardson? A.—I could not positively say; I had no idea this was McFarland until I saw him here; the consequence is that it made no impression on me as to the connection it had with the shooting; knew the shooting took place a day or two afterward.

RE-DIRECT.

Mr. Graham—I understand you to say what he said to you irritated you were not impressed by it? A.—I was not so impressed by what he said as to pay any attention to him with regard to him.

THE COMMITMENT OF FRANCIS MCFARLAND AS AN INSANE PERSON.

William J. Magrath, examined by Mr. Gerry, testified: I am a clerk of the Police Court of the Halls of Justice; have in my possession a copy of an order of commitment of Francis McFarland.

A copy of the order of commitment of Francis McFarland to the Lunatic Asylum and the affidavits of Drs. Fuke and Dickney, giving evidence of his insanity, were produced and handed in evidence. The order was dated 16th June, 1867, and was sworn to before Justice Drinker.)

Q.—Have you a record on that book when the man was discharged? A.—No, Sir.

Theodore C. Dillon, of Brooklyn, was called, and stated that he had been Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health of Brooklyn, but that there were no death records in that city prior to 1850, and no certificates of deaths occurring before that time were on file. This statement was made in response to a question for a certificate of the death of Francis McFarland.

AN INTIMATE FRIEND OF DEFENDANT.

Mr. John D. Billings was examined by Mr. Graham, and testified: I reside in New-York, and am an attorney at law; I have known Mr. McFarland since the fall of 1863; he was there then; I think he did the real estate business, buying and selling bonds in the West; in the State of Wisconsin I believe; I saw him in 1863, and during the period from 1859 to that time I met him quite frequently; he was a Commissioner of Enrollment in the Fourth Judicial District, with an office on Broadway, near Chambers-street; I think from the organization of the Department to 1865; he had a desk in my office from the Spring of '65 to the Spring of '66, at which time the building was torn down, and I removed.

MCFARLAND AT HOUR BEFORE THE TRAGEDY.

I saw him on the 26th of November, 1869, nearly opposite the New-York Hotel, at about twenty minutes past four in the afternoon; I was going up-town alone, and met him going down; I saw him coming when three or four paces away, and noticed that he looked different from usual; when he got opposite me I stopped him; he had an overcoat on, with his hands in the pockets, his head down and his hat over his eyes.

A STRANGE INTERVIEW.

I stopped him and said, "How do you do, Mac? What is the matter with you? You look strange; are you sick?" he said "No." "Have you been sick?" I asked; "No," he said; "Where are you going?" says I, "Down town;" "Isn't it late for you to be going down town?" "No," he said; then I asked him again what the matter was, and if he was not sick, and told him he looked very strange; I repeated the question about his being sick several times; he always answered "no," and said that he was going down to the Park Hotel to see a gentleman, and wanted to get there before he went to Jersey City; I said to him, "don't go down, but come with me;" I then asked him again if he was not unwell; I had hold of his hand all the while, and he then pulled it away and said that he must go for the story would be out pretty soon.

HOW MCFARLAND APPEARED.

He had a very peculiar look; his eyes were glaring; he looked sorrowful and greatly depressed; I had seen him on several occasions under great excitement, but had never observed that peculiar look, and I was convinced he was not in his right mind; I had seen him two or three weeks before, when I met him on Broadway, near the Park, and shortly before that he was in my office; on those occasions his appearance was much the same as I had noticed it for two years.

HIS PSYCHO-MANIAC POWER.

I hardly ever saw him that he did not begin to talk of his suit for the recovery of his children, and the circumstances of Richardson's taking away his wife and children; he was always more or less incoherent, and appeared to be in an abnormal condition; the number of conversations which I had with him on this subject during the period of two years was not less than twenty-five; he never talked on any other subject than his troubles on account of his wife and children; I did not think during any of this time that he was in a normal condition; I was slightly acquainted with his wife.

THE HUSBAND AND WIFE.

She used to come to my office when he was there, and they always appeared to be on the most affectionate terms with each other; they generally brought the boy Fanny with her, and when her husband was not in she would wait; they generally addressed each other as "My dear," and "My darling," so far as I observed them up to time they were exceedingly affectionate toward each other; I don't know that she ever spoke to me of her husband behind his back; he often spoke of her and of his children, especially of his oldest boy, and he doted on giving him the very best education he possibly could; on one occasion, when he was about moving up-town from Yonkers, he had some conversation with me about his family, when he said that he could not bear to have them up there when he was in town without being able to see them every day; I can't say that I have heard him boast about his family, but he always seemed to think a great deal of his children; I can't tell how many conversations of this kind I had with him from 1865 to 1867, but a good many; I have seen the youngest boy, Danny; the first time was at my office in the Summer or Fall of 1865; he was at that time only about eighteen months old, but the father seemed very affectionate toward him.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

I saw him about the 23d of March, 1867, when he told me that he had been to Boston about some proceedings there for the recovery of his children; he came in and sat down and commenced crying; he asked me if I knew about his wife; a man of the name of Richardson, he said, had stolen his wife and children and had them somewhere in Massachusetts, and he had been down there trying to get them back; he said he might want an affidavit from me to be used in the proceedings in Massachusetts.

A FATHER'S AGONY.

He sat down for a while and then rose and walked back and forward exclaiming, "O my children, my children; my God, what have I done that they should take them from me!" He would then sit down and rock backward and forward, saying, "I loved my children, I loved my wife, but, O God, they have taken them from me." I tried to calm him down but found I could not; he told him he would be sick if he keet on this way, but he paid no attention; when he was under such excitement I could hardly regard him as rational; I had two or three conversations of this kind before July, 1867; on one occasion he said, "I would rather be in my grave than to be as I am now; if I can't have my children I don't want to live;" he said that when he thought of his children with another man in the place of their father, and without any father or mother, it made him wild; was in my office some time in July, 1867, looking very sick; the next time I saw him he had been at Staten Island for some time sick with a fever.

PROSECUTION OF RICHARDSON.

He said that he would have his children, cost what it might; he said that he had spent all his money (between $3,000 and $4,000) to get his children, and he must have them; he often spoke of Richardson as furnishing money to oppose his attempt to get his children; he said that he was advised to commence suit against Richardson, and he did so for the purpose of showing the facts to the world, and not in the hope of getting money; he wanted to show that Albert D. Richardson was a libertine; he said that Richardson was wealthy and was using his money to prevent him from recovering his children.

HIS PULSE.

On one of these occasions I put my arm around his neck and feeling his pulse, told him it beat 115 to 117 times a minute; he said he knew it; and it had been so for three or four months; his face was red and dry, and he looked as though he had a fever; he complained of his head, and often bathed it in the cold water.

HE COULDN'T SLEEP,

and didn't want to sleep, and wouldn't sleep; there was no sleep for him; he didn't say much about his desire for food, but spoke often of his inability to sleep, saying that he wouldn't sleep. I saw him in December, 1867, after he had got Fanny back; he then came into my office and said, "Here is Percy; here is one of the boys, and I am going to have the other by and by."

HIS APPEARANCE IN 1868.

About September, 1868, I saw him on Sixth-avenue, near Waverley-place; he looked very bad, haggard, pale and careworn; he appeared neglectful of his dress and broken down; he immediately went over the same story of his family grievances; his excitement and absorption in this subject were so extreme that I believed that it would kill him in the long run.

CONTINUALLY GROWING WORSE.

I saw him again in August, 1869, near the Astor House; he had the same appearance, and talked of the same matter, and, if anything, was more wretched every time I saw him; he had always something new to say, and was forever on the subject of Richardson and his wife; I don't think I saw him more than once in the month of October, 1869; I was near the Park, on the Times side; after he got Percy in his possession his attention seemed to be turned to Danny, and he often spoke of him, and said he would not sleep until he had got him, too.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. BILLINGS.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davis—I couldn't say at what time the suit against Richardson was commenced, but it was some time after the proceedings in Massachusetts; one of his attorneys was Ex-Judge Sandford; at least I heard him speak of him as engaged in the habeas corpus case in Boston; I don't know who commenced the action against Richardson.

M'FARLAND'S OCCUPATIONS.

From March, 1867, to the time of the shooting, McFarland was in the Assessor's office; I don't know under whom; he had also been employed in the Custom-house; I don't know what his particular duties were during this period; he might have had other business for anything I know; I never saw him engaged in the discharge of his duties at the office in which he was employed, and know nothing of the attention which he paid to business; I did not live in his district, and after he left my office, in May, 1866, I had nothing to do with him in the way of business; in the Winter of 1865-6 he was absent for a while, attending to some lands in Wisconsin; I remember his coming back in June, 1866, but I had no business relations with him after that time; I saw him often, but I do not know what his business was down to the Spring of 1867; he got the position in the Custom-house in the Spring or Summer of 1866, and remained on it during that year.

WAS HE RATIONAL ON THE DAY OF THE DEED?

When I met him in front of the New-York Hotel on the 26th of November, 1869, I was going up and he was going down. [The particulars of this meeting were given in substantially the same terms as on the direct examination.]

Mr. Davis—Was there anything irrational in the conversation of Mr. McFarland at that time?

Witness—I can't say that the particular words which he used were irrational, but, taken in connection with his manner, the conversation was not natural; his manner was very wild and strange; I can't describe it to you.

Mr. Davis—But assuming that he was in great haste to see a man at the Park Hotel, was there anything in his words which could not be explained by that fact?

Witness—Perhaps not in his words, apart from his manner and appearance; his look was indescribable; he seemed depressed and troubled, pale and haggard; he recognized me, but in a don't-care kind of a way; he didn't appear particularly in a hurry, but was abstracted, as if thinking of something else; I can't say that he was in a condition to be responsible for his actions; when I asked him to go with me he said that the stars would be out pretty soon; it was then about twenty minutes past four, and the stars would not be out for an hour and a half; it was not dusk, and the gas was not lighted either on the street or in the buildings.

WAS HE IRRATIONAL BEFORE?

Mr. Davis—When he came to your office, and spoke of his children, was there anything in his manner which indicated more than an absorption of his mind in that subject? Didn't he speak coherently on that subject?

Witness—I don't think he was rational and coherent when he walked back and forth and pulled his hair and exclaimed, "O, God, my children, my children; I don't wish to live without my children."

Mr. Davis—But assuming that his children were taken away and he was wrought up to great excitement, was there anything in his behavior or his words incoherent, or different from what would be natural under the circumstances?

Witness—It seemed to me that he was under such a pressure of excitement that he would resort to any means to attain his object; I doubt very much whether he could attend to business, judging from what I saw of him.

Mr. Graham—When he spoke of the stars being out, did he throw up his eyes? What was the appearance of his countenance?

Witness—His nose and upper lip seemed to twitch, and his eyes were constantly rolling; there was always more or less incoherency in his conversation, and he was always talking on that same old subject; I used to ask him why he did not let that matter rest, and he would say, "Rest, my God, there's no rest for me."

$10,000 AND A CONSULSHIP.

He said that he had been offered $10,000 and a Consulship to discontinue the suit against Richardson; "But, my God," he would exclaim, "do you suppose I would accept? That is not what I want; I want my children."

THE INTERCEPTED LETTER.

The intercepted letter, which was put in evidence on Friday, was shown to the witness, who said he showed me this letter about the 7th of March, 1867; he read a part of it to me, and then handed it to me to finish. His color would change; sometimes it was quite crimson, and again very pale; and his eyes would change and assume a wild and unnatural look; I never observed him to be in liquor. I never smelt liquor in his breath; I never in my life saw him under the influence of liquor.

TESTIMONY OF A NAVAL VETERAN.

Joseph B. Suess, residing at No. 70 Seventh-street, a lawyer, notary public and commissioner for several States, testified as follows: I have been practicing law since 1837; have been in the United States Navy; served under Commodore Decatur in 1815, 1816 and 1817; know Mr. McFarland; was first introduced to him in May, 1867; since that time have been intimate with him; was introduced by Judge Sandford; he was his attorney in a suit commenced for the recovery of his (McFarland's) children.

THE DAY OF THE SHOOTING.

Saw McFarland on the 26th of November, 1869, at my office, No. 80 Broadway, at fifteen minutes before five o'clock P. M.; I fix the time that distinctly from the fact that I went out at five o'clock to buy a piece of goods; I was at my desk when McFarland came in on that day; he was in a most excited state, in a perfect frenzy. He said to me, "O, my God! what do you think? My Fanny has been divorced from me; Richardson has married her, and they are now living together at Jersey City; I don't know what to do; I think I will go home and kill myself;" he walked up and down the room while saying this, and acted more irrationally.

FRIENDLESS AND DESTITUTE.

He said he wanted to get his wife back, but that he knew no one in New-Jersey, and he had no money; witness told him that he would give him a letter to a prominent lawyer in Jersey City, who would help him professionally; that he (this lawyer) was a kind, good-hearted man, and that the money matter need not trouble him (McFarland)—that would be all right.

A PIT INMATE OF A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The judgment witness formed of the condition of McFarland's mind from his actions and conversation was that he should be locked after; that he should be sent to the Lunatic Asylum; expressed himself to his clerk (Mr. Taylor) to this effect; have seen the intercepted letter from Richardson to Mrs. McFarland. [Here Mr. Graham handed the letter to witness, who identified it as the one he had previously seen.]

THE SUIT AGAINST RICHARDSON.

Witness continued: I examined forty-three witnesses, as notary, in the suit begun by McFarland for the recovery of his children, [Mr. Graham handed him a list of these witnesses, which the witness identified as being the names of those he had examined, and the list was admitted as evidence by the District-Attorney. These examinations took place between May 26 and June 27, 1867; no one was allowed to be present during the examination of the witnesses; the witness and the person being examined; this is in accordance with the law of Massachusetts.

M'FARLAND'S MADNESS.

While this testimony was being taken I looked upon McFarland as a madman; have looked upon him as such ever since his children were separated from him; he always talked of his wife and children in his conversations with witness; he said invariably that he had been deprived of them through the machinations of Albert D. Richardson; his general appearance denoted that of a man bereft of reason at times; this judgment is founded on the general tenor of the conversations he had with him; there was much repetition in these; he continually harped on the one subject—his wrongs suffered through Richardson's conduct.

THREATENED SUICIDE.

Witness tried to turn prisoner's mind from this continual brooding over his wrongs; witness always said he would kill himself; as time passed on he seemed to get worse mentally; remember the time when the prisoner got his son Percy back with him; he said he intended also to have his other son, Danny back; his mind was drawn to and seemed to be absorbed in this; said he would have Danny back even if he could not get his wife.

RICHARDSON'S MONEY AT THE BOTTOM.

He frequently said that Richardson's money was at the bottom of all his troubles; he said his wife would be willing to return to him if it were not for Richardson; he had numerous conversations with witness on this subject; he complained greatly of his inability to sleep; said that he had not had one night's sleep in the week; that his mind was perfectly distracted and his brain was on fire; his general appearance bore out the truth of these complaints; while the depositions in the habeas corpus suit were being taken, after Mr. Richardson had been examined as a witness, he (Nones) had a conversation with Richardson as to the matter at issue between him and McFarland; on the 11th day of June I examined Richardson as to the matter of the habeas corpus, and he afterward sat beside me, and we had a conversation together.

MRS. M'FARLAND AND RICHARDSON.

He told me, speaking of his connection with Mrs. McFarland, that he could not help it; that he was determined to marry her as soon as she got a divorce from McFarland; I asked him what sort of a woman she was; he said she was a lady. "Have you not seen her?" I said. "I had not." He then said, "she is an intellectual woman," and he here made use of an expression which I do not positively remember; he said she was a luscious woman, or a voluptuous woman. I forget which; I think it was luscious; he then said to me, "if you were he one to see you would say the same thing;" I afterward told McFarland of what Richardson said; it made him fairly wild; it crazed him completely, so much so that I was sorry I had told him.

M'FARLAND TORE HIS HAIR AND WEPT.

He manifested unusual symptoms of excitement; he pulled his hair and cried bitterly; went on like a perfect madman, in fact; I cannot say that I noticed that his memory failed him exactly in consequence of his troubles; I know that I had to postpone a suit I had in the Supreme Court in which he was a witness because I could not trust him on the witness-stand; this postponement was due solely to the abnormal condition of McFarland's mind.

WISHED HE WAS DEAD.

He frequently spoke to me of suicide, and expressed his desire to be dead; I told him how wicked it was to talk in that way, and tried to persuade him to calm his feelings, but I might as well have talked to a mile-stone for all the effect it had on him.

The Court here took a recess for twenty minutes.

A CORRECTION.

After the recess witness said he wished to make a correction as to dates in his direct testimony. He had said that the examination of witnesses in the habeas corpus case was carried on between May 26 and June 27, 1867. On referring to his book he found that the first-mentioned date was incorrect, the month being May 14. The correction was made accordingly.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Witness was then cross-examined by District-Attorney Garvin, and testified as follows: The witnesses examined by him were all brought before him by subpœna; they were all examined on the part of the prisoner; none on the other side; there were several adjournments of the examination between the two dates above given; witness had other conversations with Richardson on the 7th of June; besides those, he

of a plant and force consistency of the corner of Avenue A and Twenty-fifth street. On the 11th of May, 1869, the plaintiff's buildings and contents were badly broken and damaged from a concussion in the air produced by an explosion of gunpowder. It appears that at the time of the explosion there was a powder magazine which was within a mile and a half from and occupied by some persons not parties to the action. These buildings were in Seventy-second street, about three or four hundred yards from the plaintiff's premises. The latter were engaged in the manufacture of carriages for the use of the Union Army, and had large quantities of gunpowder on hand. Some of the testimony shows that the work stored in the magazine at the time of the explosion of about six cwt. of gunpowder. The magazine in question was located within the limits of Seventy-seventh street.

On the 12th inst. in Hon. 108, the Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount of damage claimed, $7,000.

From this an appeal was taken by the Counsel to the Corporation, on the ground, among others, that the explosion did not take place in a street which had been opened to the public, that, on the contrary, the magazine was located in an inclosed field; that even if it were an open street, the keeping of gunpowder therein was not a nuisance, in law, and that, at most, it would render the City liable for damages caused by an accident, whereas the Corporation not being privy thereto. Decision reserved.

For the City, A. S. Sullivan; Esq., opposed, F. F. Marbury.

## DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APL. 1.

*By Judge Barnard.*

Lewis vs. Lewis; see memoranda.

Albert A. Carter vs. Hannah J. Carter; report of referee confirmed; and judgment of divorce granted.

Van Cott vs. Bradley; motion denied, there is doubt the event.

Walter S. Moon vs. Susan S. Moon; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Bruce vs Bruce; memoranda for counsel.

*By Judge Brady.*

The People, &c., Bradley vs. Stephens; judgment for relator; see opinion with Special Term Clerk.

## COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*Court opens at 10½ A. M.*

Nos.
1—Sarzan vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
3—Vetterlein vs. Callman.
7—Parker vs. Barrett.
10—Labens vs. Duposseur.
14—Benedict vs. Weed.
16—Gordon vs. Quigley.
18—Lanier vs. Barnard Banking Co.
22—Thomas vs. McGroan.
31—Wright vs. Rowland.
36—White vs. Corlies.
37—Bendall vs. Peterson.
38—Beecher vs. Baker.
40—Le Roy vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
42—Asylum for Friendless Boys vs. Morgan, etc.

Nos.
43—Work vs. Tiche.
45—Sherwin vs. Arthur.
48—Horton vs. Bryce.
49—Russell Manufacturing Company vs. New-Haven Steam-ship Company.
47—Bartlett vs. Chase.
48—Purrington vs. Haddock.
49—Baker vs. Byrne.
50—Ballou vs. Byrne.
51—Continental National Bank vs. Bank of Commonwealth.
52—Olivo vs. Halstead.
53—Quackenbosh vs. Le Roy vs. Morgan.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.*

Nos.
73—Gates vs. Hayes.
85—O'Donnell vs. White.
96—Howe vs. Ruiz.
104—Stoen vs. Gardner.
105—Doughty vs. Cantield.
106—Bourne vs. Durres.
122—N. West Mut. Life Ins. Company vs. Railway Co.
133—Crane vs. Kidd.
142—Heinrick vs. Gibson.

Nos.
144—Corwin vs. Fields.
155—In re O'Hearn to vacate assessment.
157—In re Reeber to vacate assessment.
175—Oxley vs. Smith.
186—Felt vs. Buford.
187—Sprague vs. Sprague.
188—Smith vs. Levy.
219—Ex rel Coulter, &c.

The call commences at No. 120—in re, The Steamship Circassian.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos.
1417—Ward vs. Tuel.
1421—Graham vs. Briggs.
1539—Oakley vs. Mason.
1541—Lawrence vs. Fairchild.
1609—Clark vs. Herbert.
1547—Dareen vs. D. D. Savings Institution.
1548—Rubener vs. Levy.
1553—Rudenstein vs. Kehoe.

Nos.
1564—Stevens vs. Rowland.
1565—Hotchkiss, President, &c., vs. Ingraham.
1623—Brower vs. Clark.
1615—Scheeffer vs. O'Brien.
1575—McCormack vs. Sarson.
1579—King vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1581—Hostetter vs. The N. Y. vs. Nicholson.
1583—Cen. Nat'l Bank, N. Y., vs. Nicholson.

*Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos.
540—Colt vs. 6th-av. Railroad.
425—Young vs. The Western Union Tel. Co.
1519—Sturms vs. Williams.
2056—Ryan vs. The H. R. R. Co.
1482—Shieh vs. The D. L. & Broadway and E. R. R. Co.
76—Fernandez vs. Budlong.
2042—Gately vs. The C. P. N. and E. R. R. Co.

Nos.
1712—Sturm vs. The Great Western Ins. Co.
1386—Marx vs. N. Y. and H. R. R. Co.
1008—Feeny vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1742—Livingston vs. Lachmeyer.
2104—Voelker vs. Istel.
1720—Roberts vs. O'Brien.
1728—Smith vs. Tunis.
1776—Seldis vs. Eidinger.
1952—Turner vs. Old Domination S. S. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

Nos.
724—Everts vs. Christman.
——Humphrey vs. Davidson.
——Yeoman vs. Thompson.
——Bet. sal
——Do. do.
209 Quick, Min. Co.
——Do. do.
——Do. do.
——Do. do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1870.

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The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

A colliery disaster is reported from Scotland. The wood-work in the shafts of the Bathgate colliery took fire yesterday while the miners were engaged. At the last accounts forty-nine men had been rescued and seven suffocated.....Mr. GLADSTONE has received letters signed by two hundred members of the House of Commons urging the adoption of the ballot. .....The *Pall Mall Gazette* of yesterday urges the dispatch of a British frigate to the Canadian fishing grounds to watch the American man-of-war ordered there. .....The Police of Paris took unusual precautions to preserve order on Sunday, in anticipation of demonstrations by the working class, but nothing occurred to disturb the usual quiet of the city. Up to noon yesterday no other resignation had occurred in the French Cabinet but M. BUFFET's, but the probability of Count DARU's retirement from the Foreign Office is reiterated. The Ministerial difficulties are ascribed to objections to the continuance of the plebiscitary in the Emperor's hands.....The workmen of a large Paris manufactory have struck. .....ULRIC DE FONVIELLE was defeated for the Corps Legislatif in Lyons by M. MANGINI, a candidate of the "Left Center.".....The assurance is expressed in the *Memorial Diplomatique* that it is the intention to adopt the dogma of Papal infallibility by acclamation in the Council on Easter Monday.....The trial of the Duc DE MONTPENSIER will begin in Madrid today. Many arrests have been made in Barcelona of persons implicated in the anti-conscription outbreaks.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the principal debate was upon the bill allowing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue bonds in the construction of the road and in reference to the disposal of the lands granted to actual settlers; an important amendment was offered by Mr. THURMAN, the discussion upon which was continued until the hour of adjournment but not finally acted upon. During the morning hour Mr. MCDONALD made an argument in favor of the bill providing for a line of mail steamers to Europe, India and China by the way of the Suez Canal. A resolution of inquiry was adopted in reference to the alleged cruelty to animals while undergoing railway transportation, and a committee of conference was appointed on the Deficiency bill consisting of Senators MORRILL, of Maine, SAWYER and CAMERON. It was after 6 o'clock when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, as is usual on Monday, a number of new bills were introduced; among them one repealing the law for the payment of extra wages on the discharge of seamen, and another relative to the mode of selecting candidates for the Military and Naval Academies. A resolution was adopted, by a vote of 115 to 56, granting the Representatives' Hall to the colored people of the District for an amendment ratification celebration to-morrow evening. On motion, a General Committee of five members was appointed to participate in the celebration, two of which were Messrs. COX and ELDRIDGE. The selection of these two Democrats created great amusement, particularly when they, offering various excuses, declined to serve, and the House refused to relieve them. Later in the day the resolution was rescinded and the Committee discharged. The Tariff discussion was continued in Committee, and a number of additional paragraphs disposed of, most of them relating to various articles manufactured wholly or in part from wool, and the rest in regard to silk goods. When the Committee rose Mr. BUTLER made another methodical attempt to introduce his Dominick bill, and at 5 P. M. the House adjourned.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate the bill providing for the payment of certificates of soldiers of the war of 1812 was ordered to a third reading; also a bill to establish a Police force in the City of Brooklyn.

In the Assembly, the bill for the better prevention of cruelty and disease to animals transported by railroads and confined in slaughter-houses, was ordered to a third reading; also, the bill to pay the surviving members of the Mexican Volunteers. A bill was introduced to extend the Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad to the ferries in Brooklyn. The joint resolution to proceed to the election of a Regent of the University, on the 14th inst., was adopted. The Judiciary Committee was directed to prepare a bill to exempt the creation of a sinking fund to redeem bonds issued in aid of railroads by municipalities. At the evening session several railroad and bills were ordered to a third reading. A bill was introduced to regulate the conduct of lawyers in relation to the acceptance of fees from both parties in litigation. The bill to exempt mortgages from taxation was defeated.

### GENERAL.

A telegram from Puerto Principe, Cuba, purporting to come from Captain-General DE RODAS, and dated April 9, says that two columns of Spanish troops had returned without encountering any insurgents. They had captured two male and one female spy; the former they shot and the latter they pardoned. The dispatch reports dissensions and general anarchy among the Cubans.

A Lisbon telegram contains advices from Paraguay to the effect that LOPEZ had turned on his pursuers and surprised and defeated them. The war is believed to be indefinitely postponed by this reverse to the Allies.

A Montreal dispatch says the First Regiment of Cavalry has received orders to be ready for active service, it is supposed, on the American frontier, and that volunteers had been called out along the Eastern frontier, and have been under arms since Saturday. Indignation over the alleged murder of SCOTT in Red River, by the insurgents, continues at Toronto, and the arrest of RIEL's delegates is anticipated, should they pass through Ontario.

In the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday, Mr. POTTER announced the absence of Mr. CARLISLE on business, and the sickness of the other counsel in the pending legal-tender cases' argument, which was to have begun yesterday, was postponed until next Monday.

A party of five mounted Indians, believed to be Cheyennes, came into Sidney, Nebraska, yesterday morning, and shot and dangerously wounded JOHN MORROW, who was herding stock. A party of citizens and soldiers drove them off, but numbers of them were seen on the bluffs all around the station.

Yesterday morning a number of prominent personages called on the President and various officers at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, and a general *levee* was the result, which was kept up until noon, when the President left.

A collision occurred yesterday morning at St. Johnsville, six miles above Fort Plain, on the New-York Central Railroad. A fireman of one of the trains, named SAMMONS, of Schenectady, was killed. The engineer, ISAAC DE CLERQ, and a brakeman named LECHELL, were injured.

Two new three-story buildings fell in Schenectady, yesterday morning, and are a complete wreck. Six or eight men were in the building at the time. One was killed and three injured.

The two Mayors of Richmond have agreed to submit their case, with the consent of the Chief-Justice, to the Virginia Court of Appeals, which meets today.

The Governor has signed the State Excise bill, which passed the Legislature last week.

The New-York and New-York East Conferences of the M. E. Church continued their sessions in this City yesterday. The appointments in the New-York Conference were announced, and both bodies transacted much important business.

The new heads of departments appointed by the Mayor were sworn into office yesterday. Several of the Boards organized and made their subordinate appointments. Superintendent KENNEDY resigned and Capt. JOHN JOURDAN was put in his place. SETH HAWLEY remains Chief Clerk of the Police Board, and Col. EDMOND CLARK will retain the position of Clerk of the Board of Health.

At the McFarland trial yesterday testimony tending to show the insanity of the prisoner at the time the fatal shot was fired was adduced at great length.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was, last evening, the scene of a grand demonstration in honor of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. Addresses were made by Senator ROBERTS, Mr. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. H. H. GARNETT, Rev. W. S. DIXON and others. The audience was overflowing, and the enthusiasm was immense.

## Checkmate in Two Moves.

The recent defection from Tammany will form a curious and interesting episode in the local history of the Democratic Party. It would be unjust to question the good intentions and sincerity which animated many of the supporters of the "Young Democracy." There are gentlemen connected with the Democratic Party in this City who must earnestly desire to see it cleansed from the scandal which has accumulated upon it. But they are too weak to do anything of themselves, and the only combinations into which it was possible for them to enter were certain to be regarded with suspicion by the public. To depend upon the Nortons and Creamers of the party, was indeed to lean upon broken reeds. At the last moment both NORTON and CREAMER coolly voted for the new charter. Where, in fact, was the "Young Democracy" under its nameless leader?—

"He counted them at break of day,
And when the sun set where were they?"

Scattered all—or voting under the direction of Senator TWEED.

Perhaps there never was seen a political assault which seemed so formidable, and yet collapsed so suddenly. One morning we were told that the downfall of the "Ring" was at hand. That same night, a meeting at Tammany was to drive Mr. TWEED and Mr. SWEENY into the howling wilderness. The rebellious forces gathered together only to find that the charmed circle had been taken possession of hours before. The "Young Democracy" were left to utter their plaintive cries in the lower regions of Irving Hall or to "wail their monstrous melody to the moon" in Fourteenth-street. While they had been building castles in the air, their opponents had been out-maneuvering them, and they realized the awkward fact that the victory in this world belongs to the actors, not the dreamers. Mr. TWEED cried, "check," and the game was seen to be in confusion.

What followed? Even at that eleventh hour the "young Democracy" seemed to be asleep. Mr. TWEED's forces were quietly shifted to Albany, while Senator NORTON's friends were playing with the air round Tammany Hall. There was no energy or life about the movements of the "younger" section. They seemed to be in the hands of generals who were too slow and old-fashioned to have any chance of success. If they thought of vigorous measures, they thought of them only when it was too late. Mr. TWEED and his friends captured the citadel while they were yawning and rubbing their eyes. The charter was passed, and the Grand Sachem announced checkmate. It was worse than fool's-mate, for the thing had been done in two moves.

The minor incidents of the contest were not unimportant. History will try to present an intelligible relation of Mr. GREELEY's purposes and aims, and he much puzzled over the task. That he was only a "pawn" is quite clear, but it is rather odd to see a pawn being moved backward and forward. When there was still a clear field before the "Young Democracy," Mr. GREELEY treated them with scorn. He made up for this unkindness by interposing in their behalf when most people knew that they had lost the day. While Mr. GREELEY was thus flirting with MORRISSEY and O'BRIEN, the Union League Club—which a great authority has told us consists of a "narrow-minded set of blockheads"—deputed him to go to Albany to protest against the charter as it then stood. Mr. GREELEY went, and very opposite accounts have been given of his doings at the capital. His course seems to have been a little wild. Like other persons given to flirting, first he would and then he wouldn't. The result was, that between two stools he came to the ground. He did the Tweed party no harm, and the narrow-minded set of blockheads no good. There was no one left to comfort the great political economist; he was left forsaken, even by Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN—like Dido deserted by Æneas. Short, indeed, had been the new alliance—like the baby mentioned in the epitaph, one wonders what on earth it was begun for. Presently we shall see another long letter addressed to "SAMUEL TILDEN, Esq.," informing him that he also is no better than one of the wicked.

Philosophers and politicians were alike put to confusion in this memorable Battle of the Charter. The Young Democracy played a muddled game, while their opponents had studied every move before-hand. The Union League Club thought they could do as they pleased with the players on each side, but like the traditional "Three Tailors of Tooley-street," they are left gazing at the stars on their backs. The rebellious Democrats are receiving baskets of saw-dust, one after the other. Of their successors we shall have more to say to-morrow. At present we only hint to the victorious section—no opportunity lasts long which is not used wisely. Mr. TWEED and his friends are not so poor but they could manage to exist under a purer form of government than we have seen of late years in the City.

The Mayor's proclamation was probably suggested, at least in part, by his well-known propensity to "poke fun" at the company which he happens to be addressing. He begins by telling the Republicans that but for his own incurable good nature, he might have driven them all forth into the hungry world without a crust. "He would be politically justified" in conferring "every one of the thirty-two appointments upon Democrats." But he is merciful, and will give some of the crumbs that fall from the table to the Republicans. Let us be thankful—only we had a vague idea that the Republicans were rather useful to the authors of the new charter in the recent contest. But for the Republicans, the Young Democracy might today be at the top of the tree, and the grand Sachems hanging all of a row to the lower branches. But the Mayor is not serious. He must have his joke. Mr. HALL and his associates will doubtless show a proper appreciation of the assistance rendered them by the Republicans when the enemy was crying, "War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt."

## The Darien Canal.

The two great momentous questions in our Darien ship-canal project are: Can it be made? and Will it pay?

We say *our* Darien canal, believing that the minds, and not only the minds but the hearts of our people, are set on having this great commercial enterprise begun under American auspices, built by American capital, and controlled by American citizens under American laws. Now, the first of these two great, underlying questions, is answered by the important letter we published on Sunday from Panama. The canal can be dug, and there are no engineering difficulties in the way which cannot be overpassed and subdued by appliances familiar to science.

Will it pay? It certainly will, provided there be a purse long enough to meet the cost of construction. This cost, according to Mr. KELLEY, who estimated on the San Blas route, including a tidal lock across the great bend in the Bayano River, near Chepo, and probably an aqueduct in the Mamoni River just above its confluence with the Bayano, will be about sixty-five million dollars. This scheme contemplated the prodigious addition of a tunnel through the Cordilleras seven miles in length, one hundred feet wide, and one hundred and fifteen feet high, allowing the passage of a first-class man-of-war, with her topmast and top gallant-mast struck, and her yards braced. This canal would connect the mouth of the Bayano with the Gulf of San Blas, a distance of thirty miles and a little more.

Then we have had estimates on the Caledonia route. Caledonia Bay is on the Gulf of Mexico, and is a deep, spacious and safe harbor. A direct line of a little short of forty miles brings us to the Gulf of San Miguel, on the Pacific. For many years explorations have been familiar on this route, CULLEN, GISBORNE and others, designing to follow the Savana and Lara Rivers, and then, cutting across the summit-level, to follow the Caledonia River down to the bay. Sixty, eighty, and one hundred millions have been set as the amounts required for constructing this route. And, in fine, we may perhaps say, with safety, that according to present appearances, the minimum cost of a canal over the best route will be $70,000,000, and the maximum cost will be $100,000,000. But when we estimate the vast amount of tolls that will be collected annually by this short cut for Asiatic trade, the constructing cost, great though it is, dwindles to insignificance as compared with the profits. On the other hand, the great national advantages of giving this direction to Chinese, Japanese and Indian trade are apparent at a glance. The Pacific Railroad, fortified and supplemented by Pacific steam-ships, has done much; but it is, in one sense, offset or checkmated by the Suez Canal. But the Suez Canal never can compete with the Darien as a great thoroughfare for the world's commerce.

Reverting, for a moment, to the information supplied by our correspondent, we find the *Nipsic's* news at once intelligible and promising. The naval survey of Commander SELFRIDGE, who, from the first, has taken a lively interest in Darien explorations, began on the 23d of February—a national day—at a point on Caledonia Bay. A few days later that officer, with a competent force of engineers and a guard of sixty-four marines, started on a preliminary reconnoissance toward the head waters of the Savana, returning on the 3d of March, with great results and greater expectations. Four days thereafter the main expedition started.

While, just now, everything must be in some sort conjectural, and many surveys of different routes must be conducted in order to determine the most practicable, it is, nevertheless, an omen of success that thus far all the news that comes back from "the front" is good news. Our correspondent gives some account, also, of Gen. HELDE's expedition. Within two months we shall probably have the full story of this mysterious country, which has so long resisted the advance of science and commerce; and we cannot doubt that the report will be favorable to undertaking the stupendous Isthmian enterprise.

## The Democracy and the Fifteenth Amendment.

Democratic resistance to accomplished facts has manifested itself anew in Ohio and California, this time in opposition to the Fifteenth Amendment. The Buckeye Bourbons, being in control of the polls in Circleville, refused to receive the votes of colored men which were offered, on the ground that they had no sufficient evidence of the ratification of the amendment, and that the State law forbade them from receiving them. This action was taken in obedience to the behests of a secret caucus of Democratic leaders, held on the previous evening, and the result was that 150 votes, all told, were excluded. A dispatch from California informs us that a combination of County Clerks had been entered into there to refuse to enroll colored men as voters, and that the Democratic members of the Legislature—numbering over fifty—had addressed a letter to the Clerk of Sacramento congratulating him on his refusal, and pledging themselves to sustain him with all the moral and physical force God has given them! If the proposed action is adhered to throughout the State it is probable that nearly eight hundred negro voters will be temporarily disfranchised.

The inquiry at once suggests itself, what will be the result of so ridiculous a demonstration? Certainly no sane person can suppose for a moment that the Circlevillains of Ohio, or the multiform villains of California will be able to interpose a veto of the amendment to the Federal Constitution. The only practical result which can follow their stupid action will be to consolidate the negro vote of the country in the future against the Democratic Party, by the demonstration of implacable hostility to the negro which it affords. It is estimated that there are not far from 120,000 negroes in the Northern States who have been enfranchised by the Fifteenth Amendment, and at least 700,000 in the Southern States. With such a policy as has just been foreshadowed in Ohio and California, to say nothing of the similar spirit of hostility which was evinced by the Democrats in the States of New-York and Indiana in reference to the ratification of the amendment, it is fair to assume that seven-eighths of the whole number of negroes will hereafter vote steadily with the Republican Party. They certainly will unless they are even more stupid than the Democrats have asserted them to be.

It is difficult to harmonize such obstinate and suicidal action with accepted ideas of the feeblest regard for partisan prudence or policy by the Democratic Party, even upon the hypothesis that its ancient prejudice has become ineradicable, or that its impulse of resistance to every political result in opposition to its ancient creed is uncontrollable. It might reasonably be supposed that a politic regard for success would curb even its instinct of obstruction to permanent and irreversible progress, and that it could be induced to "move on" to the championship of new issues in fresh fields of endeavor. But it seems not to be so decreed, and that we are doomed to be plagued and annoyed by a continued post-mortem resistance. Democracy seems determined not to forsake the old battle-field, but constantly revisits it like a ghoul, to tear and devour the dead.

## A Museum of History, Antiquities and Art.

Among the acknowledged needs of this City is that of a free public museum of history, antiquities and art. It is, indeed, strange that such an institution was not long ago inaugurated by our citizens, many of whom own valuable material out of which a very respectable collection could be gathered. The Historical Society, however, has not been idle upon the subject. Previously to 1868 it had the question of a museum under advisement, the treasures already in its hands seeming appropriate for a beginning of the enterprise. In that year the plan began to assume a definite form, and an act was passed empowering the Central Park Commissioners to devote the necessary land for the erection of a museum building.

There are several points of recommendation of the plan now submitted by the Society to the public. The Park Commissioners provide a site on the west side of Fifth-avenue, occupying the space between Eighty-first and Eighty-fourth streets, and extending back three hundred feet. The Society will erect the building and place therein its various collections, which it will retain as its own property. If at any future time the Society should remove the collections, the building will revert to the Park Commission. The museum will be free, under proper regulations, of course. A large proportion of the New-York public are wholly unaware of the value of the material which the Society is able to devote toward founding the proposed museum. There is an extremely valuable historical library, with manuscripts, charts, newspapers and other literary adjuncts; there is a cabinet of coins and medals, yet unarranged for want of space; the Abbott collection of Egyptian antiquities, with subsequent additions by other donors; a large number of American antiquities; very many pictures of rare historic interest and artistic merit, and, lastly, the Audubon collection. And to this time much of this most valuable material has been packed away out of sight.

It is to be hoped that the design of the Society will not suffer for want of the necessary means. It does perfectly right in not appealing to the Legislature for a grant of money, for the museum ought to come from the liberal contributions of our wealthy citizens, without the intervention of State aid. A good and well-arranged series of collections will be an ornament and credit to the City, and an important agency toward increasing popular knowledge of peoples and countries, their mutations and achievements.

## The Docks and Wharves.

The fourteenth article of the new City Charter provides for a Department of Docks, the head of which shall be a Board, consisting of five persons, residing in the City of New-York, to be appointed by the Mayor, who shall hold office for the term of five years, and shall possess such powers and perform such duties and receive such compensation as shall be established and defined by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, and who may, in the performance of such duties, expend annually for the repair or reconstruction of the wharves, piers, and slips of said City not more than $350,000.

Immediately after the passage of the Charter and Election laws, a bill was reported in the Assembly for "organizing" the Department of Docks created by the charter. This bill seems to traverse some of the provisions of the charter and to modify others. For example, it authorizes the emission of "dock bonds" to an amount not exceeding three million dollars per annum—nearly ten times the sum named in the charter article, although it is not clear that this is an appropriation within the meaning of article 15, section 101, which provides that "no expense shall be incurred by any of the Departments, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense." Again, although the bill as reported is otherwise almost identical with an act introduced last February, having the same object, it omits a clause contained in the latter, which enabled the Mayor to remove "for good cause" any member of the Board. However, the fourth article of the charter furnishes the remedy of impeachment, so that the exigency is not unprovided for. Other powers conferred on the Board by this new bill are of serious magnitude. Besides power to get control by purchase or legal process over all wharves or piers that are now private property, the Board is to have exclusive control over the whole water-front of the City, and to fix upon a scheme for an entirely new system of docks. Plans are to be advertised for, and one must be agreed upon before Nov. 1, 1870, by joint consent of the Dock Board and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and after this contracts for the works are to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders.

There seems to be room here for unchecked extravagance, and, we fear, for abuse, and however high the character of the gentlemen nominated for this important Board, the bill should be closely scrutinized. We are ready to admit—waiving the question whether the time and method of the imposition are expedient—that three million dollars is a much more suitable annual sum than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars with which to set about a new system of docks and wharves. As the wealth and consequence of New-York increase, her existing water-front becomes proportionately unseemly and inconvenient. The stimulus to American commerce that would be given were the wharves and piers and dry docks of the Metropolis all that they should be, can scarcely be estimated; but the example of Liverpool affords means for an approximate calculation. The magnificent docks of the latter city, covering four hundred acres of water along the Mersey, on both the Liverpool and Birkenhead side, cost only some ten million pounds, all told, a large part of which went to pay for a sea-wall—not needed at New-York—five miles long, eleven feet in average thickness, and forty feet in average height from the foundations. After the construction of these docks, the business of Liverpool increased to an extent never dreamed of before. Far more than half the immense exports and imports of the United Kingdom now pass through that sea-port. Meanwhile, and apart from indirect advantages, the receipts from the docks greatly exceed one million pounds per annum, notwithstanding the abolition, in 1858, of the tonnage dues. Great as is the trade of the port of New-York, and splendid as are its prospects, there cannot be a doubt that, with a system of docks as solid as those of Liverpool and as well adapted to the situation, our metropolitan prosperity would expand with unprecedented rapidity.

There are many who look forward confidently to the time when New-York shall be the money center of the world. That it will become before that its chief commercial centre, seems not improbable. It has a better chance in the race speedily to outstrip Liverpool than London. But to make sure of this and make sure of it quickly, we need, first, good government, and, secondly, commercial facilities inferior to none elsewhere. Why should not the beginning be made now, since sooner or later it must be made, for a fitting system of piers and wharves? Why not set out with the stone coping that girdles the extremity of the Battery, and allow no more wood work on either the North or the East River? Why not abandon at once the tottering piles, the rat-gnawn and dangerous planking, and set up hereafter nothing but solid granite or free-stone wherever new wharves are to be built or old ones renovated? The gentlemen who are to direct this Department of Docks, who are to have such vast power and to wield it so soon, are intrusted with a responsibility of supreme consequence to our future and to that of our children. They may discharge it in a manner to cover themselves with lasting honor—or to share in the unenviable repute which too many of our municipal functionaries have latterly earned. New-York has become at her interior a city of palaces, but at her outskirts and on her superb water-front she is still a city of hovels. If the improvement of the latter be wrought as it should be, New-York may soon and easily surpass every rival in commerce as in beauty; for her advantages in neither will have been equaled even by Venice when she rose from the foam of the Adriatic.

## Kicking Down the Ladder.

It is generally thought to be a mean act on the part of any one to kick down the ladder by which he rose to fortune. Yet the act itself is by no means uncommon. We see it performed by somebody or other every day. Sometimes nations are invited to do it on a large scale, and they are not always deaf to the invitation. The attempts which are occasionally made to represent our army as a useless burden, and as a thing to be swept out of sight ignominiously, present a striking illustration of this form of ingratitude. They are intrinsically most unjust, and are practically an insult to every man who helped to fight the battles of his country.

Any one might have supposed that Gen. SHERMAN would at least enjoy an immunity from detraction—but he is not so fortunate. He has been singled out in some quarters for special attack, and although he does not condescend to reply on his own behalf, he pleads with his countrymen on behalf of the army generally. In his speech at Philadelphia he reminded us that the army served us faithfully and well in our hour of need. "It naturally yearns," he added, "for the kindly sympathy and approval of its mere favored fellow-countrymen." It is a misfortune which always falls to the soldier's lot to have his services forgotten in time of peace. An army is only popular when "grim-visaged war" meets our gaze. But we believe that the people have not yet forgotten the obligations under which we are placed to our army. They cannot sympathize with the ungenerous sneers which the *Tribune* levels at Gen. SHERMAN, whose name will go down to the latest posterity as one of the bravest and ablest soldiers any great war ever produced. His present modest appeal ought to meet with a hearty response in every part of the land. Justice for his comrades-in-arms is all he asks: need we be ashamed to concede it to them?

The warning addressed to householders by the Board of Health, in reference to the Croton water, ought not to escape attention. There can be no doubt that the use of lead pipes in houses gives rise to much sickness, for which people are often at a loss to account. The proper plan is to allow the water "to run off for a few minutes before taking it for drinking or cooking purposes." This is a very simple precaution, and it ought to be dinned into the ears of servants until they take it. "The habit," says Prof. CHANDLER, "of filling the tea-kettle from the boiler, or of using water from the boiler for any purpose except washing, is very dangerous." Remember these two hints. Due attention to them may be the means of averting sickness from children, and from all persons of delicate constitution.

People who take any interest in the "elevation of the drama"—and a few octogenarians are still left alive who may claim as much—will be sorry to learn that Mr. BOUCICAULT has written two new plays. They are, of course, both borrowed from the French, and both are intended to enable managers to ascertain how much dullness, coarseness and vulgarity the public will stand. It is a great compliment to the public to subject it to these experiments.

The Young Men's Christian Association in Fourth-avenue ought to have been the means of improving the morals of that district, but thus far the opposite effect has been produced. It is not the fault of the young men, but undoubtedly the inhabitants round about Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue find it rather inconvenient lately to go out after dark. Perhaps the Police suppose that the Association must exert a sufficiently purifying influence upon the locality, and that there is no necessity for their interference. They had better try the effect of their presence just one night. Otherwise, the nightly promenade before the Fifth-avenue Hotel itself is likely to be cast into the shade.

Perhaps the friends of Liberian colonization concede too much, in an involuntary way, to that intolerance of race which has been so great a feature of our Anglo-Saxon civilization. It seems impossible to remove the black millions from this country, which they call their native land, and which, sensibly enough, they prefer to the coast of Africa. The Southern portion of the Union will always afford them a proper and profitable habitat, and will always need them, and no doubt will be glad to have them when the disturbances of the present day shall pass and be forgotten. Just now Louisiana and other sugar-growing and cotton-growing States of the South are calling loudly for help, and welcoming such as comes in the shape of white emigrants. But these will not be sufficient for the sultry work of those latitudes, which may in time be extended to the Pacific; and which, with all the European assistance they may attract, will yet want more. If our great law of labor were allowed to act naturally, it would be likely to bring about a fair solution of this embarrassing question.

It will be seen from a petition to the Legislature, printed in another column, that the objections to the present management of the Erie Company do not come exclusively from English stockholders. A number of gentlemen well known in New-York have united with foreign proprietors in protesting against the act under which they are defrauded by the Erie "Ring." The recent tossing of the "Ring" will be worth discussing when we have seen exactly what Mr. BURT has been able to accomplish. He will at least have gathered abundant material for carrying back with him a grave warning to any of his friends who have capital to invest.

A good illustration of the results which may be anticipated from the adoption of a policy by the United States of assuming the proprietorship of large works of internal improvement, heretofore entered upon by States, is afforded by the Richmond delegation now in Washington. Its purpose is to induce Congress to take the James River and Kanawha Canal route from the State and complete it, at an estimated cost of $20,000,000. The probabilities are that it will cost $30,000,000, and even that is a mere bagatelle to the sums which will be asked in behalf of other projects. The proposition now before Congress to pay off the debt and complete the enlargement of the Erie Canal is evidently a decoy to the adoption of such a policy. The amount involved is small, and the work is one of great importance to New-York and the entire West. So plausible a scheme will answer admirably to establish a precedent, and once established it will be difficult to stop. The folly of this State consenting to any transfer of its Erie Canal is apparent when we reflect that its share of the cost of the other works which the General Government will be asked to construct will exceed the $15,000,000 it will receive, while most of the improvements will be directly in opposition to its interests.

Superintendent KENNEDY has occupied a thankless position for many years with honor to himself and advantage to the public. He has had many bitter enemies, and has often found his labors passed by without any sign of appreciation. From within and without he has been assailed by those whose interests were opposed to the suppression of crime. He has made the Police force pretty much what it is, and although he has held a post in which he might very easily have become rich, he goes out of office a poor man. To few who have had similar opportunities could that tribute be paid. Mr. KENNEDY ought to be remembered by the people of this City with respect, and if we look for increased energy and vigor from a younger man it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge our obligations to the chief who is now about to retire, apparently with but few words of approval sounding in his ears.

Rather a novel explanation of the apathy and inaction of Congress on the tariff is made by a Washington dispatch to one of the evening papers. It is that the action of the Committee of the Whole is to be repudiated on the final vote on the bill! Thus far but nine pages of the fifty embraced in the bill have been considered, and the amount of log-rolling which has been developed is said to be extraordinary. A suggestion which comes to us from Washington strikes us as a good one—that the people in the great centers of business and population hold public meetings, and make themselves heard with emphasis on this subject. That would be the most effective way to reach Congress; and if done promptly, it might yet avert the calamity which seems impending.

It appears that the House of Lords is delighted with the Irish Coercion bill. The Peers did not expect a "root-and-branch" measure from Mr. GLADSTONE. We read, "even Lord SALISBURY is satisfied." But is it Mr. GLADSTONE's mission to "satisfy" this Tory of the Tories? Is it for this that the people of England gave him a vast majority?

Every one has heard how the Emperor NERO had a friend to do his memory a service; and many may recollect a late series of articles in an English magazine, in favor of that other historical *bête noir*, the Emperor TIBERIUS; so we are not to wonder that somebody should try to justify in some degree the action of Capt. EYRE, of the *Bombay*. The London *Saturday Review* ventures on this "forlorn hope" in a long article, which is respectable for the courage it shows in coming out nearly alone against the general feeling of the world. But it is not very convincing. Facts are too strong for all the special pleading that can be brought to bear on this subject, and there is no chance of reversing the judgment already pronounced on the behavior of Capt. EYRE.

We were again treated to the stale report of impending resignations by Cabinet officers in yesterday's dispatches from Washington, but they were promptly discredited by the parties chiefly concerned. Secretary FISH and Attorney-General HOAR both declare that they have no intention of retiring, so long as their services are desired by the President; and the former even goes so far as to say that there is no more prospect of a change in the Cabinet now than there was six months ago. Sensation mongers must, therefore, turn their attention in some other direction, for the present at least.

Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS is a name of great power among a large section of the Liberal Party in England. He was the great medicine-man of the tribe. He was so sagacious, far-sighted, and profound. So everybody has been saying, until, unluckily for the defunct statesman, a relative republished his letters. Now English Whigs are amazed to find that their oracle was nearly always wrong. Among other prophecies, Sir G. C. LEWIS foretold the result of the late rebellion in this country. He wrote: "The Southern States are thoroughly in earnest. They are fighting for their property. The Northern States have only a principle at stake; they will be less united and less earnest." Patriotism he put out of the question altogether. Thus comes down with a run the wise Sir G. C. LEWIS from his pedestal.

A Toronto dispatch announces the sudden death, in that city, of Mr. DANIEL MORRISON, editor of the Toronto *Telegraph*, and for some years connected with the New-York Press. He was a native of Scotland, and was for many years associated with Canadian journalism. He was a well-informed, vigorous and ready writer, and a very able man—capable of rendering varied and efficient service, and of much more than ordinary endurance. He was well known in this City, where his generous instincts won for him many warm friendships. In what seemed to be the prime of his physical powers, he was on Sunday prostrated by apoplexy, which terminated fatally yesterday morning. He leaves a wife and four children.

At a meeting of artists, held in the Young Men's Christian Association building April 11th, resolutions complimentary to the late EDWARD J. KUHNE were unanimously adopted. They declare that the artists, as a body, have heard with sincere and deep sorrow of his sudden and unexpected death, and desire to express their sense of his great loss to them as a beloved and valued friend, and as an artist of chaste who has devoted himself with conscientiousness and industry to his profession.

## GEORGIA.

**A Thriving Locality—Crops and Fertilizers—Cotton Prospects—The All-Cotton and No-Corn Mania—Scarcity of Labor—Contentment of the Plantation Hands—Pleasant Prospects.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

AMERICUS, Sumter County, Ga., Monday, March 28, 1870.

The town from which this letter is dated is the center of the richest portion of the best cotton region in the State of Georgia. It contains from five to six thousand inhabitants, is beautifully situated, contains many handsome residences, several fine churches, a well-built and commodious Court-house, and a number of excellent stores, warehouses, &c., with a brisk, sound and steady trade. In enterprise, business activity, and substantial comfort, it exceeds many larger and more pretentious cities, and if it continues to improve as it has improved during the past year, it will very soon become one of the most important places in South-western Georgia. It is reached by the South-western Railroad, which runs from Macon to Albany, Dougherty County, in one direction, and from Macon to Eufaula, Ala., and to Columbus, Ga., in another direction, one of the best managed and most prosperous roads in the State. Leaving Macon at 9 A. M., and passing by Fort Valley, Marshallville, Montezuma and Andersonville, the traveler reaches Americus at noon, and finds himself in the midst of rich lands, where twenty bushels of corn and a bale of cotton to the acre are the ordinary production. He sees in every direction, after he enters Sumter County, large fields of level land of black, loamy soil, to a great extent free from unsightly stumps, well inclosed and carefully cultivated, in which the corn has been for the most part already planted, and in some favored spots just showing itself above the surface, and in which the preparations have been made, or nearly so, to plant the cotton seed. All the appliances on the plantations exhibit the presence of ease and comfort, and, better still, of improvement. The mules look fat and well cared for, the wagons substantial and in good order, the fences well built and in good repair, the dwellings and outhouses commodious and tidy, the negro laborers cheerful, well behaved, industrious, well fed, well clad and well lodged, and everything indicating prosperity, thrift, intelligence, good order and solid wealth.

THE SPRING WORK.

Although upward of two thousand tons of commercial fertilizers have been distributed from the American depot during the present season, the store-house and platform are still filled with sacks and barrels of these compounds, whose presence can be easily confessed long before they are seen. Notwithstanding the natural fertility of the land, these powerful stimulants to increased production have been employed this year to a greater extent than in any previous year, and though, owing to the heavy rains and remarkable coldness of the weather, the spring work is unusually backward, I found, as I have already stated, most of the corn planted, and everything ready to commence planting cotton when the weather will permit.

EXTENT OF COTTON PLANTING.

I wish I could report that the area of the provision crops had been largely increased, and that to be devoted to cotton proportionally diminished; but I believe that the relative proportion of 1869 will not be materially changed, and that "going in for a big crop of cotton" is still the prevalent practice. Indeed, from all I can see and learn, this is not only true of this section, but will be found to be so throughout the agricultural portions of the State. Last year the planters in this section acted more wisely than those of other places. They planted to produce "enough to do them," and generally succeeded; but few raised any surplus, while many have been obliged to buy to feed their hands and stock until another crop is gathered. I do not see that the lesson of '69 has produced any salutary effect. In other portions of the State, where the "all cotton and no corn mania" was more prevalent than it was in this neighborhood, it still rages, and while every individual farmer declares most eloquently that it is supreme folly not to plant "a plenty of corn first and then plant as much cotton as you can tend," I find that these very men who preach such sound doctrine are going to repeat their folly of last year, expecting, doubtless, that every one will follow their good advice, while they plant "all cotton," and that thus they will have a big crop, and "get a big price." Cotton planting this year will be fully three weeks behind the ordinary time. The weather has been unprecedentedly inclement. On Friday and Saturday of the last week there were heavy continuous rains, and though yesterday and today have been dry, the temperature has been cold, and the indications are that the "wet spell" is not yet past. Ordinarily in this region, every one is now planting cotton. Now it would be worse than idle to plant for the next fortnight.

SCARCITY OF LABOR.

There is a very general scarcity of labor in this part of the State. Some few large planters have a force equal to that they had last year. These are men who continue to employ their former slaves, whose home attachment has induced to stay where they "was born and raised," and whom good treatment and liberal compensation and strict justice have convinced that they cannot "better themselves." There are many, however, who have a much smaller force than in '69, and they have not been able by any effort to increase it. There are several, too, who have almost no laborers at all, and who are compelled to abandon the idea of making a crop. The railroads under construction, the promise of higher wages in Louisiana and Mississippi, and the allurements of town life, are the principal causes of this diminution of the available laboring force.

CONTENT OF THE HANDS.

Those who have remained and are at work seem as happy, contented and thriving a set of people as I ever saw anywhere. They work well, and as many places have induced their wives and daughters to aid them, in order that their share at Christmas may be larger. This industry among the "colored ladies" is confined to this region. Elsewhere the *dolce far niente* is the prevalent taste of the negro women. The prospect generally about here is very cheering. The relations between the two races are ordered by kindness, justice and good-will. Plenty and contentment are found everywhere. Intelligent improvement is making beneficent marks all around. Cultivation, refinement and the luxuries of life follow progress as effect follows cause, and if I were asked to exhibit to a stranger the best and most attractive view of the planting portion of Georgia, I should certainly conduct him to Americus, let him see the plantations in the neighborhood, introduce him to the inhabitants and give him an opportunity to enjoy their elegant and unpretentious hospitality.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

During my stay here, I met Hon. JOHN A. COBB, eldest son of the late Hon. HOWELL COBB, and member of the Legislature from Sumter County, who owns and manages, among the largest plantations in Southern Georgia, 14,000 acres of the richest land, in one body, about fourteen miles from this town. Mr. COBB resides here, in one of the largest and handsomest residences in the place. I also met Col. WILLIS HAWKINS, one of the most prominent lawyers in Southwestern Georgia, who has a very large and lucrative practice, and lives in a very beautiful residence. They both speak encouragingly of the social and material condition of their county, and especially of the relations of confidence and good-will which subsist between the whites and blacks. I also met Judge CLARK, of the Superior Court, and in reply to my inquiry as to the state of crime in his circuit, he told me that he never remembered so few criminals as now, and that except a few cases of larceny, he knew of no crimes. When I met him he was on his way to open his Court in the adjoining county of Lee, and therefore knew whereof he spoke.

SUCCESS ABOVE THE PEOPLE.

There is a good deal of success. I saw people suffering from chills and fever and many from severe colds, and considerable apprehension is felt about the disease which has been so fatal to children in this State during the Fall and Winter—meningitis—one or two cases of which have occurred here. The disease almost always terminates fatally. Hitherto its ravages have been confined to children of tender years. It has not affected white adults. QUONDAM.

## CURRENT NOTES.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention reassembles today.

San Francisco thinks now would be a good time to build a City Hall, as so many men are out of employment.

The barracks occupied by the cadets in Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH's military school in Kentucky were burned last week.

The Houston *Telegraph* complains of the "Lady with politicians" in Texas. They are too much inclined to look back.

"More Twaddle" is what the San Francisco *Bulletin* entitled its leading article on the morning of the 4th inst.

The Chicago *Post* calls for a vigilance committee to see that the laws are executed in that city and asserts that it is a public necessity.

Congressman LAFLIN's father, Mr. WALTER LAFLIN, died in Pittsfield, Mass., on Friday, aged seventy-seven years.

Louisiana owes $14,000,000. The annual interest on the bonds "nominally outstanding" is stated to be $944,000.

Ex-Congressman JACOB M. KUNKEL, of Maryland, died in Frederick City, of consumption, on Thursday last.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawk Eye*, seeing further than most other eyes, predicts that the women of Iowa will vote for the next President.

Some of the Toledo friends of Congressman-elect PECK, of the Ohio Tenth District, paid him a congratulatory visit on Friday evening, and the measure of Dr. PECK's ambition is now doubless full.

Gen. LEE has found the climate of Savannah, Ga., too severe for him, and he must go still further South. He promises to return to that city later in the Spring and remain several weeks.

An Indiana paper reports that a lady in that State married her sixth husband on the 4th inst. Divorces have not aided her, as his five predecessors tranquilly sleep all in a row in the cemetery.

One of the banners borne by the colored men at their celebration in Louisville read: "We will live to hash before we will vote the Democratic ticket." "God made us men," was inscribed upon a wagon filled with women.

A New-Orleans man, one B. R. WAGNER, since for a divorce from his wife on the ground that she is so addicted to the use of morphine that she is useless to him as wife, helpmate or companion.

Hon. T. A. R. NELSON is a candidate for Supreme Court Judge from the East Division of Tennessee. The election is to be held on the first Thursday (the 4th day) of August, and two Judges from each of the three divisions of the State are to be elected.

The Auburn *News* having published a twelve-line paragraph complaining that the County Jail was filthy and in a most wretched condition, the Sheriff, SIDNEY MEAD, brought an action for libel against it. The jury, after a two days' trial, brought in a verdict that there was no cause of action.

A Wisconsin paper must be credited with this: "Incorrect uses of words are not what is usually meant by 'bad grammar.' Stickters may insist the contrary, on the ground that grammar is the art of using language correctly. Then swearing is ungrammatical, because it is an incorrect use of language."

New-Orleans papers narrate the woes of a mature young couple, aged eleven and thirteen, who eloped from that city last week, and after passing two blissful days together in the cabin of a negro friend, were ruthlessly torn apart, and their brief romance terminated with sound parental whippings and many tears.

What is described as a magnificent geological map of Canada, with the adjacent portions of the British possessions and of the United States, drawn from surveys made by the Geological Survey of Canada, under the direction of Sir WILLIAM LOGAN, during the past twelve years, has just been published.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* says that there will be a convention of the farmers of the North west, at Bloomington, Ill., on the 20th inst., to organize for the protection of the interests of the producing classes against the exorbitant exactions of transportation companies. The Convention is called by HENRY C. WHEELER, Esq., a prominent and intelligent farmer of Du Page County, Ill.

An Oregon lady, who had a grievance against a school-teacher, recently gave him a sound horse-whipping. Being arrested she pleaded guilty of "trying to beat a little sense into the head of a fool." The Justice fined her $15, which she, thinking it too much for trying to beat a little sense into the head of a fool, steadily refuses to pay, and thus the matter rests.

One of the Democratic papers in Virginia very considerately is devoting itself to giving white folks good advice to the negroes, appealing to them to consult their "old friends," their former masters, as to whom they should vote for, and asseverating that it "really does not want to see the bad effects to the negroes that will ensue" if they disregard its appeals.

A Texas paper says that when Gen. REYNOLDS received the dispatch announcing the reconstruction of the State, he read it and handed it to a citizen with the remark: "Here, take your State and run it;" and presently added: "I feel as if a great weight had been lifted from me; thank God I am through with the heaviest contract I ever undertook. I have done the best I could. I have a clear conscience. I wish the people of Texas the greatest prosperity."

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Chronicle* warns Congressmen, that while the majority of the Northern voters would doubtless prefer to act with the Republican Party, yet if they see a disposition on the part of the leaders to disregard the popular sentiment in regard to the most important affairs of legislation they will be absolutely compelled to administer the rebuke at the polls;—that while they will, perhaps, hold themselves in readiness to vote the party ticket at a Presidential election, they will certainly punish Congressmen for their contempt of the almost universally expressed public will.

The Chinese in San Francisco began on Sunday, 3d inst., their annual Feast of the Dead, which is celebrated in the Spring of the year, and kept up for several days. Throughout the day the laboring Chinese took to the cemetery all sorts of conveyances, loaded with roast pigs, fruits, pastry, &c. There all the delicacies were spread over the graves of departed friends, and around these they all knelt and bowed a number of times. Friends were then invited to partake with them of the refreshments—after which they returned to town. On Monday the wealthier Chinamen repaired to the cemetery, and went through the same ceremonies.

An Ohio enthusiast, who wants the history of the present generation preserved, makes this appeal: "Men are valuable in God's economy for what they do. Doing is for the present and for the henceforth; and the present, by books, may become the henceforth." And, further: "There is a higher life (on earth) than that of corn and hogs, of pig-iron and short-horns, higher than that of purple and fine linen. It is that life represented by the Perry painting in the rotunda of our State Capitol—(vacant niches yet to be filled)—grandly historical to us, costing a few dollars, but constantly compounding credit to the people. It is that life represented by the portraits of our Governors in the Executive office, (to be continued,)—what attraction in the People's Mansion equal to them?"

## The Late Mr. Asa Cushman, Jr.

*From the Providence Journal, April 11.*

The funeral of Mr. Asa CUSHMAN, Jr., late stage manager of the Olympic Theater, New-York, took place yesterday afternoon, from the residence of his brother, Mr. ALBERT H. CUSHMAN, No. 252 Pine-street, under the auspices of St. Johns' Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. A large number of the brethren of other lodges assisted in paying the last sad rites to the departed brother. The deceased was interred in Grace Church Cemetery. Mr. CUSHMAN was born in Providence, on May 13, 1826, and commenced his career as an actor at Cleveland Hall, with "Howard and the Foxes." In 1853 he went to England, and appeared at the Marylebone Theater in the role of *Ginger Blue* in the "Virginian Mummy," and his acting on that occasion met with the unmeasured approval of the discriminating critics of the London Press. In 1855 he returned to America, and was engaged as stage manager by Mr. G. L. FOX, of the Olympic Theater, New-York, which position he occupied up to the time of his death. Mr. CUSHMAN has been married twice, and leaves a wife, several children, and an extensive circle of acquaintances to regret his early decease.

# FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

## SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, April 11.

Mr. SUMNER presented resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of a postal telegraph service; also the memorial of members of the Universal Peace Society, setting forth their object to be the disarmament of all the great Powers, and, therefore, asking Congress not to sanction the proposed enlargement of the West Point Military Academy.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

A resolution by Mr. WILLIAMS relating to the survey and improvement of the Upper Columbia River was adopted.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire what legislation is necessary for the regulation of the transportation of cattle and other animals on railroads of the United States so as to secure for the animals sufficient space and ventilation. Mr. SUMNER read from a letter explanatory of the wholesale torture practiced upon animals in their transportation from West to East, setting forth the horrors of the passage on cattle trains, the overcrowding, suffocation and trampling to death of the poor brutes, and the disastrous consequences to the public health from the sale of diseased cattle. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill to incorporate an Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

INDIA AND CHINA STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Mr. McDONALD delivered an argument in support of the bill for a line of steam-ships under the United States flag for the conveyance of United States mails to European ports and ports of India and China, by way of the Suez Canal, for promoting emigration from Europe to the Southern States, and reducing the cost of postage, being the bill recently reported by the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate insisted upon its amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and Messrs. MORRILL of Maine, SAWYER and CASSERLY were appointed a Committee of Conference.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY BILL.

At 1:40 o'clock the Northern Pacific Railroad bill allowing the Company to issue its bonds in the construction of its road, &c., was resumed.

Mr. THURMAN submitted an amendment to require the sale of alternate sections of land to actual settlers, excepting such as necessary for depot and other sites for the road; no purchase to exceed 160 acres, nor the deed therefor to be made out until the purchaser shall have occupied the land two years; the price per acre not to exceed $1.75. All lands not sold within fifteen years to revert to the United States, and this legislation to be deemed upon the consent of the Company to these conditions.

A long debate ensued, during which Mr. HOWELL remarked that Iowa had received altogether seven millions of acres; but a considerable portion consisted of swamp land, college land, &c., the aggregate for railroads not exceeding four millions.

Mr. WILSON moved to restrict the amendment of Mr. THURMAN to the lands granted by the bill.

Mr. THURMAN, in reply, said that bills were now pending for giving to railroads four hundred million acres of land, enough to make twenty States. The Northern Pacific Company having failed to make a survey and file a map of their road had never acquired the vested rights under their charter, and therefore the condition prescribed by his amendment were pertinent.

Mr. WILSON moved to strike out the words "one hundred and twenty" and insert "twenty;" as amended, as modified, was rejected—yeas 16, nays 26.

Mr. WILSON moved to limit the sales of the additional land now granted to actual settlers at not over $2.50 per acre, and in quantities not exceeding 160 acres. Lost—yeas 15, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Fowler, Harlan, Howell, Johnston, McCreery, Pool, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Wilson—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Drake, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Hoar, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Merrill of Vermont, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Stewart, Willey—15.

Messrs. Fenton, Norton, Sumner and Edmunds in favor of the amendment, paired with Messrs. Warner, Vickers, Stockton and Pratt, opposed to it.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate, at 6:10, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, presented resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in favor of the union of the telegraph with the postal service, and Mr. HOWELL, a joint resolution of the Maryland Legislature in reference to the revolution in Cuba.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. SARGENT—Of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, of San Francisco, for a grant of a block of land at the "Presidio Reservation."

By Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts—Of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, for a return in the administration of the Astronomical Observatory at Washington.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. POLAND—Repealing the act prohibiting Postmasters from depositing moneys in bank.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—To provide for the payment of extra wages on the discharge of seamen.

By Mr. POSTLE—Authorizing a survey of the Salmon River, with a view to having the channel deepened and obstructions removed between Richmond and Sherman's Bar.

By Mr. WHANS—Relating to the survey and disposal of public lands in Texas.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—To protect the free exercise of the elective franchise.

By Mr. HAMILTON, of Florida—Granting lands to aid in perfecting navigation from the St. John's River to Cedar Keys, Fla.; also, granting lands to aid in the construction of the Swanzee and Inland Railroad Company.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Texas—For the survey of the Matagorda Bay Ship Channel; also, the survey of Red River, and the lakes and bayous between Jefferson, Texas, and Alexandria and Shreveport, La.

By Mr. WHITMORE—For the survey and removal of obstructions in Trinity and other rivers in Texas.

By Mr. SARGENT—To impose a tax on brandy distilled from apples, peaches and grapes, and to regulate the distillation thereof. [The bill does not propose to change the present law of taxation, but to relieve such distillation from certain regulations which are proper in grain distillation, but are incongruous and oppressive as applied to fruit distillation.]

By Mr. WHITMORE—Granting lands to the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in California.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—Granting lands to Kansas for a railroad from Fort Scott, in the direction of Santa Fe, in New-Mexico.

By Mr. TAFFE—To authorize the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company to change the line of its road in Nebraska.

By Mr. GARFIELD, of Washington Territory—To aid in founding an agricultural college in Washington Territory.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Relating to the execution of writs of error to the Supreme Court; also, the collection of judgments and the better regulation of suits by importers of merchandise for illegal exactions of duties.

By Mr. SLOCUM—Relative to the mode of selecting candidates for admission to the Military and Naval Academies.

By Mr. KELLOGG—In reference to the same subject.

ANOTHER LAND GRANT.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting lands for a railroad from Lincoln, Nebraska, to Denver, Colorado. Recommitted.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT CELEBRATION.

Mr. COBB, of North Carolina, offered a resolution granting the hall of the House of Representatives to the colored people of the District of Columbia for the purpose of holding a meeting in recognition of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment next Wednesday evening, the House to participate in the ceremonies of the occasion.

Mr. HOOPER made a point of order that the resolution was in conflict with one of the rules of the House.

The Speaker directed the rule to be read, which forbids the use of the hall for any but its legitimate purpose, except where the House may, by a resolution, agree to take part in any ceremonies to be observed therein, and decided that the wording of the resolution took it out of the operation of the rule; but said if the resolution were adopted he would expect the House to instruct him in what manner the House would take part in the proceedings. The resolution was adopted, yeas 115, nays 56.

Mr. DOCKERY, in connection with the preceding resolution, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the Speaker of the House appoint a select committee of five to make arrangements for the House to participate in the celebration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment on the evening of the 18th inst., and that the Speaker be requested to preside.

The Speaker ruled that unless the House met as a House it was not competent to direct him to preside; and that if it met as a House it must be subject to all the rules of the House with the Speaker in the chair.

Mr. DOCKERY modified the resolution by striking out that part relating to the Speaker, and the resolution as modified was adopted by yeas 107, nays 44.

The Speaker announced the following as the Select Committee: Messrs. DOCKERY, MAYNARD, ALLISON, COX and ELDRIDGE. [The mention of the names of the two Democratic members provoked very general laughter.]

Mr. COX rose and said that he could not serve on the Committee except on condition that his friend from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) should be allowed to entertain the meeting with a little minstrelsy. [Laughter.] He added that he declined to serve because he did not wish to meet with some unpleasantness which might result though he had no objection to the colored people.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said that he begged to be excused without any condition.

Mr. COX, in explanation of his last remark, said that he understood the arrangement was got up in the interest of Mayor HOOPER as against the Anti-Tammany Republicans, and he did

The Speaker put the question on excusing Mr. ELDRIDGE, and declared that the nays had it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—As this is not a Congressional duty, and is not required by the House, I will not serve on that Committee.

The SPEAKER—Is the gentleman serving on two committees?

Mr. BROOMHOOD—I do not put it on that ground, but on the ground that I am not required by my official position to render any such service and I shall not render it.

The Speaker ruled that whenever the House directed a committee to carry out any of its orders a member was as much compelled under the rules to serve on that committee as on any other committee. It was not in the province of the Chair to excuse any gentleman from service on any committee.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested that the consideration of the resolution ought not to be postponed in order to consult the colored gentlemen whether they object. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX thought that the farce had gone on long enough; the thing proposed was a desecration of this hall, which the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SCHENCK) has voted against.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that he voted uniformly against giving the use of the hall to any but its legitimate purposes.

Messrs. ELDRIDGE and COX were not excused from service on the Committee.

WEEKDAY SESSIONS.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules for the adoption of a resolution providing that during the months of April and May sessions for adjournment shall not be in order before 6 o'clock, and that there shall be no session on Saturdays unless specially ordered by the House; this not to prevent evening sessions if the House should direct. But after considerable discussion the House refused to suspend the rules by 81 to 56.

THE TARIFF—WOOLEN DRESS GOODS.

The House, at 2 o'clock P. M., went into Committee on the Tariff bill, Mr. WEBSTER in the chair, resuming its consideration of the paragraph taxing women's and children's dress goods. On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the paragraph was amended by inserting the words "if not being a component material thereof of chief value." The paragraph was discussed by Messrs. COX and BROOKS, of New-York, and SCHENCK and other members, and was finally passed over without any further amendment.

*Woolen, Worsted and Hair Goods.*

The next paragraph was that taxing clothing and wearing apparel of every description, and balmoral and other skirts, and skirting composed wholly or in part of woolen, worsted, hair of goats or other animals, except knit goods, fifty cents per pound and forty per cent. ad valorem. On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the same amendment made to the last paragraph was made to this—inserting the words: "Silk not being a component thereof of chief value." This paragraph was also discussed at considerable length by Messrs. BROOKS of New-York; KELLEY, KERR, SCHENCK and others, when Mr. BROOKS moved to amend that no duty under this paragraph shall exceed one hundred per cent. Rejected. No further amendment was made to the paragraph.

*Webbing, Binding, Braids, &c.*

The next paragraph was that taxing webbing, binding, braids, galloons, fringes, clasps, and head-pots, manufactured or made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, or goat's hair, sixty cents per pound and thirty per cent. ad valorem. On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the paragraph was amended by inserting the words: "Silk not being a component material thereof of chief value." On motion of Mr. MAYNARD, the paragraph was further amended by inserting before the word "wool" the words "cotton" and "linen." After discussion by Messrs. WETMORE and MARSHALL, the paragraph was passed over without further amendment.

*Cords, Tassels and Dress Ornaments.*

The next paragraph was that taxing cords, tassels, buttons and ornaments for dresses and outside garments, made wholly or in part of wool or goat's hair, sixty per cent. ad valorem. On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the same amendment as to silk was adopted to this paragraph. No further amendment was made to this or the following paragraph.

*Carpets.*

The next paragraph was that taxing carpets. Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved to strike out the paragraph. After discussion Mr. BROOKS' amendment was rejected, and the paragraph was passed over without amendment, except to insert Brussels carpets at twenty-eight cents per yard and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

*High-priced Woolen Goods.*

Mr. JENCKES moved to insert a new paragraph, imposing an additional duty of five per cent. on woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and other manufactures of wool, valued at over $2,000 per square yard. Rejected.

*Oil-cloths.*

The next paragraph was that in relation to oil-cloths. On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the paragraph was amended so as to read: "On oil-cloths for floors, stamped or printed, forty-five per cent. ad valorem; on silk oil-cloth, sixty per cent. ad valorem."

*Spun and Thrown Silk.*

No amendments were offered to the three following paragraphs in reference to spun and thrown silk.

*Silk Buttons and Garments.*

The next paragraph was that taxing silk buttons and outside garments, fifty per cent. ad valorem. Mr. KELLOGG moved to increase the duty to sixty per cent., and advocated his amendment, which was rejected. Mr. BROOKS moved to reduce it to forty per cent., which was rejected.

*Silk Plush and Lace.*

No amendments were offered to the two following paragraphs in reference to silk plush and silk laces.

*Mixed Manufactures.*

The next paragraph was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, amended so as to read "on all manufactures of mixed materials, silk being the component part of chief value, and not otherwise herein provided for, sixty per cent. ad valorem."

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to add a new paragraph, taxing at twenty-five per cent. ad valorem webbing composed of silk and rubber or silk and other material, silk being the material of chief value, used in the manufacture of shoes.

Finally the Committee rose, having gone through over three pages of the bill.

MR. BUTLER'S DOMINICAN RESOLUTION.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked unanimous consent to introduce his joint resolution to annex the Republic of Dominica.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, objected, unless Ireland were annexed too, paying for it with the *Alabama* claims.

Mr. BUTLER said they had plenty of Ireland now, but none of Dominica.

THE CELEBRATION RESOLUTION RESCINDED.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, moved to rescind the resolution adopted today granting the use of the Hall for the celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The resolution was rescinded without a division, and the Select Committee discharged.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

# THE ERIE WAR.

**The English Bondholders Commence a Suit in the United States Circuit Court—Another Effort to Oust Messrs. Gould, Fisk and Lane From all Control of Erie.**

On Saturday last Messrs. FISK and GOULD were served with process issued out of the United States Circuit Court in an action in which JOHN BENJAMIN HEATH and some eight or ten other gentlemen of London, England, are plaintiffs, and the Erie Railway Company, JAY GOULD, JAMES FISK, Jr., and FREDERICK A. LANE are defendants. The complainants allege that they are stockholders to a very large extent; that HEATH & Co. own 2,700 shares of common capital stock of Erie at the par value of $100 each; that R. A. HEATH is the owner of 1,100 shares; that R. RAPHAEL & SONS own 1,000 shares, E. C. SMITH is the owner of 400 shares, W. H. QUIRADO of 300 shares of preferred capital stock, and CHAS. BURT is the owner and holder of twenty shares of preferred stock in the same Company. The bill proceeds then to set forth that all this stock was acquired in good faith, in the usual course of business, and for a full and valuable consideration. Then follows an allegation, upon information and belief, that in the year 1869 the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having become insolvent, and an action having been instituted against it in the Supreme Court on behalf of the trustees of the holders of the bonds secured by a certain mortgage upon the property of the Company known as the fifth mortgage, a foreclosure and sale was had under an act of the Legislature passed April 4, 1869. The complaint then, at great length, proceeds to show how and when a sale of the franchises was effected; that articles of association were agreed upon as provided by act of the Legislature, and trustees and other officers were agreed upon. All the litigation, the several suits in the State Courts, commencing about 1867, are then rehearsed; the action of certain persons who were parties in the litigation is referred to, and a detailed statement of the assets, liabilities, &c., of the Company is made. In truth we have here the history in brief of the Erie Railway Company, with all its litigation within the past few years in a book of ninety-eight pages.

The complaint concludes by asking that the Court direct that JAY GOULD, JAMES FISK, Jr., and FREDERICK A. LANE be compelled to render a full, true and just account of all their doings and management of the Erie Company since their election as directors in October, 1867, and of all funds belonging to the Company by them received within that time within, from any source whatever, and that the Court decree "that Messrs. GOULD, FISK and LANE may be enjoined from all management, control or power in or about the property, funds or affairs of the Company, and be enjoined from exercising any powers as directors, executive officers, or executive committee thereof, and from in any way interfering with the property, funds or affairs of the Company," and that they be enjoined from issuing any further bon-

The following petition has been sent to the State Legislature by prominent and wealthy holders of Erie shares:

*To the Legislature of the State of New-York:*

We, the undersigned, holders of preferred stock of the Erie Railway Company, respectfully state that we are dissatisfied with the present management of that Company, and are desirous that the law of this State, passed 26th May, 1869, entitled "An act to amend chapter 378 of the Laws of 1868, entitled 'An act in relation to the Erie, New-York Central, Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies,'" under which the Directors of the Erie Railway Company were authorized to classify themselves, so that one-fifth only shall go out of office each year, should be repealed, and that the stockholders may be entitled at the next annual election of Directors of the said Company to elect the whole Board. We therefore pray that the bill now before the Legislature to repeal said law may be passed.

Dated March 30, 1870.

(Signed,) Maitland, Phelps & Co., No. 6 Exchange-place, New-York; E. Tompkins & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York; W. H. Gillian, by H. E. Gillian, Attorney, No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York; W. E. Vermilye, Nos. 19 and 20 Nassau-street; T. E. Vermilye, by W. E. Vermilye; J. R. Alexander & Co., No. 19 Nassau-street; Oelrichs & Co., No. 9 Broad-street; Chas. Brancklyn, executor of E. Cunard, No. 4 Bowling Green; Wm. Tomes, Jun., Trenchard & Tomes, Attorneys; Robert Bennett & Co., No. 115 Water-street; Wm. Aspinwall & Sons, No. 86 West-street; John A. Parker, President Great Western Insurance Co.; Chas. T. Leverich, No. 48 Wall-street; Geo. D. Phelps, No. 4 East Seventeenth-street; E. N. Phelps, No. 45 Wall-street; Wm. Phelps, by F. M. Bryson, No. 4 East Fourteenth-street; M. T. Bryson, by F. M. Bryson, No. 11 West Thirty-sixth-street; Gaul Bros., mantlers, No. 92 Exchange-place; Thomas Lord, executor of Rufus R. Lord, No. 62 Exchange-place; Reuben Manley & Co., No. 64 Broadway; B. F. Wheelwright, No. 13 West Seventeenth-street; Wm. W. Ladd, No. 21 Broadway; Frank M. Smith, by James R. Smith, attorney, No. 77 William-street; Orlando M. Bogart, No. 8 Nassau-street; S. Amy & Co., as trustees, No. 21 Nassau-street; John F. Moore, No. 124 Madison-avenue; E. R. Livermore, No. 119 Broad-street; John D. Wolfe, No. 19 Madison-avenue.

# AMUSEMENTS.

**Return of the European Circus.**

The European Circus, an equestrian organization, the annual return of which is invariably profitable, was displayed for the first time this year at the Third-avenue Rink, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, last evening. Abundant guarantees of the prosperity of the present season were afforded by the fact that, in spite of the rain and wind, the vast structure was crowded. The characteristics of the show, in respect of comprehensiveness and variety of programme, were as conspicuous as ever, and had an approval that even reminders of the weather out of doors, in shape of spongy garments and dripping umbrellas, did not dampen. The European Circus is divested of course, of a good deal of the nomadic charm its exhibitions under a tent possessed; but it is doubtful, if the lack of such condiment as the memories of youth revived by the canvas afforded, was not liberally compensated by the increased brightness and comfort of the auditorium. A vast series of acts was presented, and for upward of two hours feats of horsemanship and gymnastics succeeded each other. The representation was ended by the performance of Mr. PIERCE, who enters a den of lions and takes liberties enough with its tenants to justify the brutes in tearing him to pieces. The attention Mr. PIERCE's movements in the cage attracts, suggests that so thrilling a consummation, if not devoutly wished for, is, at all events, regarded as possible; the night, at all events, is a curious one. Two entertainments, afternoon and evening, occur at the Rink throughout this week.

**Yale College Glee Club.**

e remind the reader that the concert by the Yale College Glee Club occurs at Steinway Hall this night. Remembering a similar entertainment many months ago, we can promise, even to those persons in whose bosoms no recollection of boyhood days are awakened by the music sacred to Alma Mater, an evening of novel and real enjoyment.

**Found Dead in Richmond—A Sad and Curious Circumstance.**

*From the Richmond Whig, April 11.*

An old white woman named Mrs. ANN MIDGHAUD, but known to persons residing in the lower portion of the city as Nancy Hayes, was found dead, Saturday morning, in an old frame house on the south side of Main-street. She had been living in this house for many years, her only companion being an insane brother, and eked out a miserable living by keeping fowls, cows, &c. Her death was discovered by a servant sent by one of the neighbors to ascertain the cause of her non-appearance, when everybody else in the vicinity was excited by a burning chimney near by. The discovery was reported to the Coroner. On entering the premises, two calves, which the old woman had been raising, were found dead—apparently from starvation. The insane brother was found on the premises, and when questioned, stated that his sister had been asleep for a long time, and that before she went to sleep she had complained of being unwell. He stated that he had nothing to eat, and had lived on coffee and water. He also stated that he had not been off the lot for sixteen years. He was taken charge of and carried to the Old Market Station-house, where he will remain until some proper disposition can be made of him. The search was further continued, and resulted in the finding in an old trunk of a bag containing about $200 in Confederate notes, and about $20 in Federal currency, showing plainly that she had not died from destitution, but, more probably, disease and neglect. Coroner SEABROOK had a jury of inquest summoned, who, after viewing the body and hearing the evidence of Ms. and Mrs. KEESE, rendered a verdict that she came to her death from natural causes. The body and premises were placed in charge of two policemen until the arrival of a brother of the deceased from Philadelphia.

**Financial Workings of the Canal Debt.**

The State Auditor prepared the following statement to accompany the report of the Canal Committee to the Assembly:

After applying the surplus revenues of the preceding fiscal year, the balance of the several sinking funds applicable thereto, the canal debt, on the 1st of October next, including the balance of the general fund debt, for which the canals were liable in 1869, will not materially exceed the sum of $10,000,000. Should the surplus revenues equal the average of the last ten years, this indebtedness could be extinguished within the next six years.

Should this sum be funded or extended eighteen years, an annual contribution of $555,555 54 invested at five per cent. would be necessary to create a sinking fund sufficient to pay the same at the end of that period.

Canal stocks bearing five per cent. interest and redeemable in 1904, are now selling at $1 05. Should the proposed $10,000,000 loan command that rate, the amount of premium, $500,000, could be applied to the liquidation of the canal debt. Upon this hypothesis the following contributions would be required annually from the revenues of the canals for the purpose indicated, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the sinking fund | $555,555 54 |
| For interest of funded debt | 500,000 00 |
| For collection, repairs, &c. | 1,000,000 00 |
| Total annual contribution | $1,555,555 54 |

Section 2 of article 7 of the Constitution, also requires an annual contribution of $300,000 to pay the necessary expenses of Government.

The gross tolls have averaged, for the past ten years, $4,112,625, and if we assume that their average sum be maintained in the future, there would then be left, after annual contributions as above, a net revenue of $2,256,069 46 to be expended in improvements or by means of a flexible toll-sheet, the Canal Board might have discretionary power to adjust the rates of toll to meet the necessities of trade precisely in the same manner as railroad managers now regulate their freight tariff. Respectfully yours,

JAMES A. BELL.

**In a Cell With a Madman—A Fearful Experience.**

*From the St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch, April 6.*

WILLIAM BROWN, who is in our county jail on the charge of aiding and abetting JOHN BAXTER in the murderous assault on DENIS FLAVIN, is placed in a cell with a man named STEPHENS, who is awaiting his trial on a charge of being the unlawful possessor of three wives. Last ev

## TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., w. s., 40 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 20x[illegible]
Attorney-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100.
Orchard-st., No. 109, 22x87.4 h. and l.
St. Nicholas-av. and 150th-st., S. w. corner, 25 lots, block [illegible]
150th-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x[illegible] block.
Wooster-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x100.
2d-st. and 1st-av., s. w. corner, 87x68.11.
171st-st., n. s., 238.8 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25.10x[illegible].
17th-st., s. s., 349.10 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25.3x92.
17th-st., s. s., 223.3 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25.4x92.
17th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x92.
30th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25.10x[illegible].
36th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9.
99th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.9.
49th-st., n. s., 184.11 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.8x100.9.
51st-st., n. s., 93.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.9.
64th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x76.5.
81st-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x102.9.
112th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x[illegible].
113th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 12.3x the block.
115th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 12x the block.
116th-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.9, h. and l.
L. G. Comfort
Lexington-av. and 27th-st., n. w. corner, 22x80.
Lexington-av., e. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 40th-st., 18.10x70.
2d-av. and 20th-st., s. w. corner, 25.4x100, h. and l.
8th-av., e. s., 62.6 ft. n. of 47th-st., 37.10x100.
54th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.
[illegible] share
116th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100.10x—, ½ share
10th-st., e. s., 45.6 ft. n. of 16th-st., 19.8x100.
10th-av., w. s., 20.4 ft. s. of 26th-st., 24.2x100.
11th-av., w. s., 75.8 ft. s. of 54th-st., 25.12x76.12x[illegible]
Zink
Lease Revoked.
Catharine-st., No. 281, 2 years, per year.
Allen-st., No. 54, 5 years, per year.
St. Mark's-pl., No. 112, 2 years, per year.
50th-st., No. 232, (West,) 1 year, per year.

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

Adams-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x[illegible].
Adelphic-st., w. s., 63x100 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100.
Bailey and Nevins-sts., s. e. corner, 100x[illegible].
Carlton-st., e. s., 60.10 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 15x46.8x2.6x7.8x100.7x[illegible].
Chauncey-st., e. s., 276 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x97.6x[illegible].
Chestnut-st., n. w. s., 225.8 ft. s. w. of Evergreen-av., 52.6x[illegible].
Clinton-st., e. s., 80 ft. northerly of President-st., 20x[illegible].
Conselyea-st. and Graham-av., n. e. corner, 46x[illegible].
Court-st., w. s., 24 ft. n. of Huntington-st., 20x80.
Devoe-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Leffert-st., 8x100.
Dorlon-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Ralph-st., 12x[illegible].
East Clarkson-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 20x100.
Elliott-pl., n. s., 84x[illegible] ft. w. of Hanson-pl., 17.6x[illegible].
Raymond-st., s. s., 167 ft. n. of Hancock-st., 17.6x[illegible].
Smith-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Baltic-st., 20x100.
Same property—Infant's share.
Walworth-st., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25x100.
Willow-st., e. s., 60 ft. w. of Cypress-av., 20x100.
Willoughby-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Prince-st., 18x[illegible].
Witherspoon-st., e. s., 125 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x99.
North 2d and 4th-sts., n. w. corner, 11x[illegible].
4th-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x[illegible].
Atlantic-av. and Montrose-st., s. e. corner, 24.4x[illegible].
Gates-av., n. s., 340 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100.
Lafayette-av., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 44.9x100.
Liberty-av. and Adams-st., s. w. corner, 25x100.
Myrtle-av., s. s., 372 ft. e. of Stockholm-st., 100x47.6x18.4.
Cassards, one acre adjoining Daniel Tiemann's and A. G. Liesing's.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

*Bedford.*

Bedford Station to Pound Ridge road, n. s., 80x140.
Myrtle-av., s. s., Mary Green's, 100x150.
Mt. Kisco to West-st. road, e. s., adjoining W. H. Sherwood's, 66x150.
P. K. Bucknor to Bedford road, n. s., adjoining A. Clark's, 20 acres.

*East Chester.*

Harlem Railroad and Underhill's, n. w. corner, 148x276.
2d-av., w. s., cor. No. 180, Central Mount Vernon, 50x100.

*New-Castle.*

New-Castle corner to Pleasantville road, e. s., adjoining J. Kirby's, 1 rood and 12 roods.
W. L. Stevens' property, 10¾ acres.

*Ossining.*

Ellis-place, e. s., adjoining Harriet Washburn's, 58x137.

*White Plains.*

New-st., s. s., adjoining Mrs. McDonald's, 42x109.
Railroad-av., n. s., adjoining Edw. Baxter, 44x125.

*West Farms.*

Bridge-st and Lorillard-terrace, n. e. cor., 30x350.
Longer and Cliff sts., n. w. corner, 150x111.
Magnolia and Laurel avs., 250x79[illegible].
Laurel-av., w. s., 250 ft. from Brown-st., 130x180.
Stevens-st. and Tremont-av., n. e. corner, 200x207.
Bridge and Newell avs., n. w. corner, 250x[illegible].
Boston Road and Virginia-av., s. w. corner, 104x178.
Grant-av., w. s., 25x[illegible].
Grant-av., w. s., 625 ft. s. of Newell-st., 100x[illegible].

NEW-JERSEY.

*Newark.*

Broad-st., e. s., 177 ft. n. of Government-st., 50x8[illegible].
Barclay-st., e. s., 456 ft. n. of Waverly-place, 25.2x124.2.
Bank-st., n. s., adjoining lot No. 35, 17.6x101.
Clinton-av., e. s., 56 ft. n. of Astor-st., 27.6x125.
Hunterdon-st., e. s., adjoining E. Buchanan's, 50x100.
Prince and Montgomery sts., n. e. corner, 25x100.
High-st., w. s., 187 ft. n. of Jones-st., 27x100.
South-st., w. s., adjoining Cleveland's, 28 ft.
Waverly-place and Prince-st., s. e. corner, 100x125.
South Orange-av. and Camden-st., n. e. corner, 35.4x104.2.
Thomas-st., e. s., 158 ft. w. of Orchard-st., 25.7x87.4.
Ogden-st., e. s., 177 ft. n. of Government-st., 50x[illegible].

*Montclair.*

Park-st., adjoining Crosby's lot, 112.6x212.6.

*Jersey City.*

South-st., e. s., 43 ft. w. of Coles-st., 16.8x100.

*Greenville.*

Greenville-av., lot No. 75, map No. 139, lots 25x100.
Lots Nos. 39 and 41, map No. 139, lots 50x100.

*Hoboken.*

Hudson-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of 6th-st., 50x100.

*Hudson City.*

Montgomery-av., w. s., lot No. 429, 25x87.
Lot No. 34, block No. 98, map Passaic Iot Company, 25x83.
Lot No. 29, block No. 54, Ogden map.

*Union.*

2 acres, Wm. Biddle's property, e. of Guttenberg Railroad.

*Kearney.*

John-st., e. s., 21 ft. s. of Lathamst., 75x97.
John-st., e. s., 76 ft. s. of Lathamst., 50x97.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**VAN RENSSELAER & KRUGER,**
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of estates. Houses, stores and offices rented.

**A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY** brown-stone house, French roof, high-stoop; basement and first story trimmed with hard wood and frescoed; house plumbed throughout with tin-lined lead pipe; will be sold, furnished or unfurnished, or leased for a term of years, with furniture; house 20x60; lot 20x88.9; possession at any time. Inquire on the premises, No. 305 West 23d-st. A. H. HORTON.

**FOR SALE**—ON LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER of 42d-st., a first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone French roof house, fronting on the avenue, with three additional lots and stable, making a plot 100 feet on avenue by 75 feet on 42d-st. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**MANUFACTORY FOR SALE**—TWO full lots in 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; a building 20x100, six stories and basement, on one; a small structure on the other; will lease to a good tenant. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers, No. 61 Cedar-st.

**FOR SALE**—ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 47th-st., between 6th and 5th ave.; frescoed, plate glass, burglar alarm, silver safe, carpets, chandeliers, mirrors and cornices. Price $21,000; $14,000 can remain. Address HOUSE, Box No. 1,782 Post-office.

**FOR SALE**—NEAR THE THEAT., THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house (8 by 55, with bay windows) No. 9 West 52d-st.; this house is one of the best built and best located in the City. Inquire of E. P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—THE FOLLOWing eligible dwellings, with modern improvements: No. 26 7th-st., near 2d-av., No. 226 West 41st-st., near 8th-av., No. 253 West 38th-st., between 8th and 9th ave. Apply to J. B. NONES, No. 22 Broadway.

**25 BY 200, NORTH SIDE OF 57TH-ST.**, through to 58th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; mortgage $18,750; must be sold, and no reasonable offer refused. Owner, (old) No. 36 East 38th-st.; necessity; opportunity.

**FOR SALE AT AUCTION, APRIL 27**—Four-story brown-stone house and lot, 22x80x100, with all modern improvements, No. 214 West 14th-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS Brown-stone fronts, Nos. 22 and 24 West 81st-st., 21x[illegible]. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, on 34th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs. Inquire on the premises, of A. MOWBRAY.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—A LARGE FOUR-story brown-stone house, No. 67 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., in complete order. Apply to C. C. HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers-st.

**FOR SALE**—A VERY LARGE AND VALUable corner on Chatham-st.; price $175,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE**—NEAR CORNWALL LANDING, a fine residence of 24 acres of improved land, situated ten minutes' walk from Vail's Gate Station and Post-office, and 1½ hours from New-York. The house has 18 rooms, and the grounds have every advantage of fine scenery, choice fruit and ornamental trees, with an abundant supply of water. If not sold by the 15th of May, will be rented with the privilege of buying. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.**—A fine property on High-st., near Clinton-av., overlooking the city; house three-story, with extension, containing twelve rooms, all in good order; bath, water, gas, dollar; lot 81x200, running from street to street, with stable, coal-shed, &c.; some fruit. Will sell the whole, or house and part of ground. Address Box No. 5,180 New-York City Post-office.

**A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY-SEAT** in City of Rahway at a sacrifice; house large and beautiful, surrounded by choicest ornamental and fruit trees in abundance. Address "OWNER," Box No. 6 Jersey City.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE OF EUGENE C. CAMP, ON JORDAN'S HEIGHTS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ADJOINING THE RESIDENCE OF LEWIS G. MORRIS, ESQ., AND IN VICINITY OF THOSE OF WM. E. DODGE AND JAMES LEES, ESQS., COMPRISING 24 ACRES OF LAND, WITH FINE LARGE MANSION AND ALL NECESSARY OUT-BUILDINGS.

The mansion is of brick, 80x38 feet, with double walls, French roof, three stories and basement in complete order, and has all the modern improvements; furnace, gas, baths, water-closets, &c. The out-buildings consist of a spacious barn and carriage-house, ice-house, hen-house, and a large and in-door cistern. The location is perfectly healthy and commands a fine view of the Harlem and Hudson Rivers and surrounding country. Very easy of access, being only 1½ miles from Mt. Vernon Station, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad Depot at Tarrytown; on the route of a mile of the Harlem steamboat landing and the proposed depot of the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Railroad. The place is completely furnished throughout. The premises would be sold with or without the furniture. About one-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

# RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The great beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES

and fine handsome cottages ready MAY 1.

For Sale on Easy and Accommodating Terms.

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in all seasons.

AT LESS THAN GENUINE PARK.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer, at Rutherford Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 235 Broadway, New-York.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR** IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—Elegant country residence and farm, near Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., consisting of 220 acres, with large family mansion, veranda and basement, over 50 feet square; has 18 rooms, in well built, contains all necessary conveniences; is a fine location, and is handsomely furnished; out-buildings consist of large and spacious stables, carriage-houses, barns, &c., farm-houses, with horse-power ice-churning, &c.; there are three full sets of buildings, all in good order, so that this place can be divided into three distinct farms.

The farm is situated high, is unrivaled for health and beauty of scenery, having the Shawangunk Mountains in the distance, good roads in all directions, easy of access, being but three hours from City. For price and full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**A PLEASANT HOME AT HOKOKUS,** N. J., FOR SALE—14 hours from Chambersst. by Erie Railway, within walk from Station; 8 acres, cultivated place of fourteen acres, dwelling house, out-kitchen and wood-house; fine barn, 40 by 40, with cement bottom; vegetable cellar, work-shop, carriage and cow-house. Large hennery, 160 hens; filled; one of the finest fruited places in Bergen County, consisting of 300 dwarf and standard pear trees, fine apple orchard, small fruits in abundance, all in bearing; a fine stream, never-failing, running through the place, and with little expense a fine trout-pond could be made; neighborhood unsurpassed for health, beauty of scenery and fine air; free from fever and mosquitoes; price, $3,000. Inquire of N. OBR, No. 32 John-st., Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

**FOR SALE AT GENEVA,** ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, laid out in fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The view from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. R. RUED, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL PROPERTY** FOR SALE OR LEASE AT DULUTH, MINN., (the terminus of the Lake Superior and Northern Pacific Railroads,) the large hotel known as the Clark House, being the chief hotel in the city, entirely new and ready to be immediately furnished and occupied. It contains eighty-six rooms. The location is in the most desirable part of the city, and the business this year will be exceedingly large and profitable. This opportunity is very unusual. Apply immediately to WM. L. BANNING, President, St. Paul, Minn., or to the office of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, No. 125 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.

**RARE OPPORTUNITY.**—FINE RESIdence in New-Haven, centrally located; spacious grounds, well stocked with fruit-trees and shrubbery; large stable, stalls for six horses, and carriage-rooms; in perfect order; house contains all conveniences; easily built; possession early; terms easy; sold to close an estate. For particulars apply to C. H. LANGDON, No. 261 Broadway, or on the premises, No. 231 Orange-st., New-Haven, Conn.

**FOR SALE**—AT FELHAM, WITHIN THREE miles of either Williamsbridge, Mount Vernon or New-Rochelle Stations, an elegant stone mansion (150 x50 feet) and 12 acres of land, large and excellent outbuildings, &c., &c. The above place is on the line of the proposed Harlem and Northwestern Railroad. A large portion may remain on bond and mortgage. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—NEAR ASTORIA, L. I., TWO MILES by the River Road, the residence of the late Peter Layrle, with 10 acres of land; price $800. The house is large and conveniently arranged, location high and healthy, fine views of East River and surrounding country; good out-buildings; if desired more land can be arranged for. Apply to SAMUEL H. MOORE, No. 220 Front-st., or to Conklin steam-boat landing, Astoria.

**ORANGE—MOUNTAIN SIDE**—ELEgant residence; all conveniences; stables; ample accommodations; billiard-room; entrance lodge; eight acres under highest cultivation; fruit, grass, ornamental trees; commanding extensive views; Parsonages and particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

**FOR RENT IN LLEWELLYN PARK,** Orange, N. J., adjoining Republic, cottage residence, eleven rooms, modern conveniences; stable; delightful location; to responsible party will reasonably if desired. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., New-York.

**ORANGE ON RIDGE**—COMMANDING magnificent views; five minutes' walk from Montrose Station; elegant residence; sixteen rooms; gas, water throughout; stable; two and a half acres; lease suitable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau, corner of Pine-st.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or longer, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 248 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

**FOR SALE**—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third float to let to a small family, a house with all modern improvements, in a first-class locality; ten minutes' walk from Chambers-st. Depot. Inquire on the premises, No. 1,175 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

**BERGEN POINT, N. J.**—FOR SALE, A very attractive building spot, 126 feet front on the Kills, containing about 22 lots; a beautiful water front. For price and terms apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 49 William-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET AT BLOOM-**field, N. J., 10 minutes' walk from depot, a house of eleven rooms, with carriage-house, barn, &c., situated on high ground, and perfectly healthy. Inquire of W. R. MITCHELL & CO., No. 231 Washington-st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—THE LARGE AND well-furnished mansion, including fifty acres of highly-cultivated land, gardens, orchards and pasture land, with numerous walks and carriage-drives, situated near Hunt's Point, distant ten miles from the City Hall. The out-buildings consist of extensive carriage-house and stables, barns, greenhouses, gardener's and gate cottages, gas-house, &c., all in complete order and supplied with every convenience for the residence and homestead of a gentleman of taste and leisure, or for one doing business in the City. The place is directly on the new Southern Boulevard, and is accessible at all hours by cars and steam-boat, or by drive through Central Park. To a good tenant it will be let or leased for three years, at low rent, during the absence of the owner abroad. Applications at Box No. 1,470 Post-office New-York.

**DESIRABLE HOUSES TO LET**—Four-story marble-front house on 5th-av., near the Park; house 30x70; lot 20x100; all the improvements; splendid location; splendid order; possession May 1 to a private family only; rent low. Also, four-story Ohio-front house on 7th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.; house 25x60; lot 25x100; hot and cold water throughout; gas; furnace; marble mantels, &c. Also, brown-stone house on 46th-st., near 5th-av.; all improvements; rent $2,200. Also several houses furnished, in good locations at reasonable rents. Apply to WM. H. GUERNSEY, 128 BREEKMAN, No. 1,328 Broadway, or No. 302 4th-av.

**TO LET**—NEAR DUNELLEN, TWENTY-seven miles from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a pleasantly-located cottage, with carriage house, stables and other out-buildings; all in perfect order; two acres of land in lawn and garden; fruit and ornamental trees; rent moderate. Apply to W. S. STEVENS, Dunellen Depot, or address Post-office Box No. 690, New-York.

**TO LET**—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., FOR THE Home, with stables, out-buildings, gardens, &c.; the house is 45 feet by 45, and is fully furnished; the grounds contain seventeen acres. Also, a small new house in the best part of the town. For particulars apply to HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 61 Exchange-place.

**AN ELEGANT HOUSE, CONTAINING** nineteen rooms, handsomely furnished with stable and out-houses, garden and six acres of ground, on the Hudson, one hour from New-York, to rent to a private family. Inquire of JOHN W. STERLING, No. 4 Pine-st.

**TO RENT**—THE MANSION-HOUSE AND grounds of the late Cornelius Lawrence, suitable for a large boarding-house or private residence. On Broadway, from 126th-st. to 129th-st., throughout to North River. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—NOS. 360 AND 362 LEXINGTON-AV., two first-class, four-story, brown-stone houses, between 39th and 40th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen by applying at No. 362, from 10 to 4. For terms apply to R. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

**AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR TO** let, consisting of four handsome rooms, bath, &c., at Summer prices. Also parlor and bedroom on third floor. References given and required. No. 81 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

**TO RENT**—UNFURNISHED, THE VERY desirable, extra-long brown-stone house, No. 2 West 14th-st.; to a good tenant the rent would be low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—A PART OF BROWN-STONE house No. 302 West 34th-st.; six rooms; basement suitable for physician's office. Apply from 10 to 12 A. M.

**TO LET**—FURNISHED, NO. 19 WEST 37TH-st., near 5th-av., four-story, brown-stone; well furnished, and in good order; rent moderate to a private family. Apply on the premises.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**A HANDSOME COTTAGE** (furnished), having modern improvements and two acres of garden and orchard, well stocked with the choicest fruit-trees and grapes; plenty of shade trees and shrubbery; large grounds; stable and wagon-house; located on the S'ide of Bergen Hill, within three miles of New-York City by a good road; rent low to a responsible family without children. Apply to JULIEN CERVIER, No. 124 West Broadway, New-York, or No. 34 Newark-st., Hoboken, N. J.

**TO RENT**—FOR ONE YEAR, FURNISHED, in a four-story high-stoop brown-stone front, No. 127 West 34th-st.; the house was built for the owner by Gye work; is 25x61, warmed by Baker & Smith's warm apparatus; has been finished one year and occupied six months; the furniture, carpets, gas fixtures, &c., are all entirely new and of the best description; will be rented to a private family only. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. THOS. E. GRINNELL.

**TO LET**—A HANDSOME, SUBSTANTIAL brick mansion, in Roseville, N. J., containing twelve rooms, with gas, water, and cold and hot baths; stable, with hay-loft and cold water; large garden, grapes and peaches; beautiful view; good neighborhood; three minutes' walk from Railroad station; rent, $1,000. Apply to the owner, on the premises, or at the office of BLACK, WALL & SMITH, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

**HOUSES TO RENT, UNFURNISHED.**—On Irving-place, near 15th-st., $1,500; No. 15 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., $1,600; in W. 14th-st., near 6th-av., $2,000; East 38th-st., near 3d-av., $4,000; on 4th-st., near 5th-av., $2,000; East 48th-st., near 3d-av., $1,000; Madison-av., near 42d-st., $4,000; ready at the office for inspection. Gentlemen. Address E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—FURNISHED, AN elegantly comfortable, well-furnished house, 24 rooms, gas, water, &c.; grounds, about 14 acres at land, fruit, &c., 45 minutes from the City Hall, high ground, healthy, pallisades in view, convenient to churches, excellent schools and stores; rent very low to a good family; would be rented for 3d Summer. Apply G. No. 4 Hanover-st., or to F. F. BOSWICK or F. R. ELLIOTT.

**TO LET**—A VERY LARGE AND ELEGANT house, with gas, water, &c., to a party wishing to take a few boarders, including owner. Northern neighborhood, near Central Park. Inquire of Mr. Lenox, 25 East 22d-st., near Broadway, or Mr. Lenox, 1 Madison-av., near Madison-sq.

**TO LET**—FURNISHED, A THREE-STORY and basement brick house, specially arranged for the use of a small private family, and well furnished throughout; has every requisite for comfortable and easy living. Address M. R. HIBBARD, No. 146 Broadway.

**TO RENT**—FOR THE SEASON, FURnished, country seat at Tuckahoe Neck, Westchester County, comprising fine house, stables and five acres of land; located twelve miles from the City; minutes' drive to steam-boat landing. Apply to BARRETT & COSTER, Room No. 7, Tribune building.

**COUNTRY SEAT TO LET**—ONE MILE from Cold Spring Station, Hudson River Railroad; all modern improvements in the house; green-house, orchards, garden, lawns; 24 acres. Apply to ATLANTIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 22 Broadway.

**A NEW-BRIGHTON**—TO RENT A FINE brick house, with all modern improvements; most excellent neighborhood; garden, shade and lawn; view unsurpassed; 25 minutes from Wall-st. HAMILTON, No. 25½ Broadway.

**TO LET**—AT LONG BRANCH, TWO PUBlished cottages near the sea and principal hotels. Address Box No. 1,182 Post-office, Philadelphia, or JACOB W. MORRIS, at Long Branch, who will show the cottages on application.

**TO RENT**—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., ONE hour from the City, five minutes' walk from depot, a furnished cottage, for the Summer months; rent $60 per month. Apply to JAMES WESTCOTT, 2 WESTCOTT, Wescott Express Co., No. 1 Park-place.

**COTTAGE TO LET**—UNFURNISHED, within five minutes' walk of the steam-boat landing, Unionport, Westchester; contains seven rooms, kitchen and laundry, with good-sized garden and stable. Inquire of JAMES BUCHAN, 189 Elizabeth-st.

**TO RENT**—FURNISHED, A VERY HANDsome cottage, with stable, &c., on Long Island, near 8th-av. To a small private family the rent would be low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED House at Darien, with garden and stable; rent $500 for the season. Inquire of R. H. BUTTERWORTH, No. 248 Canal-st.

**DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE** TO LET—Within one hour of city, on series of connecting railroads, near Keyport, N. J. For particulars address E. D., Box No. 172 Tribune Office.

**TO RENT**—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, 22x60, on 11th-st., between 6th and 5th-avs.; rent, $1,500 per annum. Apply to JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

**TO RENT ON KINGSBRIDGE ROAD**—A cottage house with stable, &c., on the line of the proposed Harlem and Northwestern Railroad. A large portion may remain on bond and mortgage. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—NEAR ASTORIA, L. I., TWO MILES by the River Road, the residence of the late Peter Layrle, with 10 acres of land; price $800. The house is large and conveniently arranged, location high and healthy, fine views of East River and surrounding country; good out-buildings; if desired more land can be arranged for. Apply to SAMUEL H. MOORE, No. 220 Front-st., or to Conklin steam-boat landing, Astoria.

**AT LESS THAN GENUINE PARK.**

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer, at Rutherford Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 235 Broadway, New-York.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR** IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY—Elegant country residence and farm, near Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., consisting of 220 acres, with large family mansion, veranda and basement, over 50 feet square; has 18 rooms, in well built, contains all necessary conveniences; is a fine location, and is handsomely furnished; out-buildings consist of large and spacious stables, carriage-houses, barns, &c., farm-houses, with horse-power ice-churning, &c.; there are three full sets of buildings, all in good order, so that this place can be divided into three distinct farms.

The farm is situated high, is unrivaled for health and beauty of scenery, having the Shawangunk Mountains in the distance, good roads in all directions, easy of access, being but three hours from City. For price and full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

## STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

**VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO** LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Front-st. and Harrison-st., 40x90 feet, with set L on Harrison-st., 25x50 feet. Apply to Harrison-st. 34 contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington-sts., between Morton and Leroy-sts., 75 feet on each street; depth 100 feet; 2 stories. Also, a brick building and upwards. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

**TO LET**—THE DESIRABLE STORE NO. 151 Chambers-st. Also, fine offices, singly or in suites, in the building No. 1 Boston-st.; basement and rear building (connecting) for a small manufacturing business and in close proximity to the Produce Exchange. Apply to E. F. GETTY & SONS, on the premises, or to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

**A WELL-LOCATED CORNER STORE TO** let, at the junction of Broadway, 7th-av. and 42d-st., suitable for a dry-goods, millinery, fancy goods, &c.; has plate-glass front and desirable room in rear; rent, only $1,800; possession now. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,326 Broadway or No. 655 6th-av.

**TO RENT**—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE fire-proof building, No. 21 Barclay-st., with power; also, stable, with dwelling attached, No. 227 East 34th-st. Apply to TATHAM & BROS., No. 82 Beekman-st., or to R. TATHAM, No. 38 Stuyvesant-st.

**TO LET**—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE and cellar, No. 47 Broadway, and Nos. 1 and 2 Rector-place, occupied by R. V. Haughwout & Co., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 12 Pine-st.

**TO LET**—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment of the building No. 19 Maiden-lane; suitable for an importer of fancy goods, jewelry, silver-plated ware, &c. Inquire of MIDDLETON & BROTHER, No. 19 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

**TO LET**—THREE SPLENDID LOFTS, 8x100, (first, second and fourth,) in the brown-stone building, No. 30 Murray-st. Also, lot 25x100 for offices, &c.; rent $1,800 for the three. Apply in the store, or at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

**A CORNER STORE TO LET AT** Milton; also a dwelling at Milton Landing, containing nine rooms; rent low. Address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

**TO LET**—NO. 8 BEEKMAN-ST.—STORE, basement and chamber, 25x100, in fire-proof building; also, entrance for sale, consisting of shelving, counters, desks, signs.

**A**—TWO FINE STORES WITH BASEments to let, together or separately, 20 by 75 each. Terms low. Nos. 14 and 16 4th-st.

**STORE TO RENT**—ON 8TH-AV., WITH Good basement; size 22x80. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,270 Broadway.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT** Yonkers for one year, to an unexceptionable family of adults; rent, $1,200. Address R. T., Box No. 1,264 Post-office.

## STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

**A**—TWO FINE STORES WITH BASEments to let, together or separately, 20 by 75 each. Terms low. Nos. 14 and 16 4th-st.

**STORE TO RENT**—ON 8TH-AV., WITH Good basement; size 22x80. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,270 Broadway.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**A PARTY OF UNBOUNTED RE-**spectability wishes to take charge of a furnished house during the absence of the owner abroad, or in the country during the Summer season.

References in exchange.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

**WANTED**—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small house or third floor in a private house, on West side. Address M. R., Box No. 115 Times office.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing under the firm name of VAN SAUN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALBERT VAN SAUN is alone authorized to sign in liquidation, and will continue the business at No. 2 Broad-st. ALBERT VAN SAUN,
AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1870.

**NOTICE**—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTing between ANDREWS & TERRY, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY S. TERRY will continue the business on his own account, and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation on account of the late firm. SIDNEY H. ANDREWS,
HENRY S. TERRY.
EMPIRE STATE HOTEL, April 8, 1870.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP** HITHERTO existing between ELLIN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due the firm to be collected by ROBT. ELLIN.
ROBT. ELLIN,
JAMES LEGGE,
JAMES WHITEHOUSE.
MARCH 15, 1870.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1870.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND** OF TEN per Cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. OLINTON, Secretary.

**FIFTH DIVIDEND.**—BANKERS AND BROKERS ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Directors have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable April 15. Transfer-books will close this day and re-open May 4. Election for Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and re-open May 4. Election for Trustees for the ensuing year, and re-open May 4.

The transfer-books will be closed the 20th inst. for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and re-open May 4. Election for Trustees for the ensuing year, and re-open May 4.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LAWRENCE, CARLEY & FLEURY, AUCTIONEERS.

**AUCTION SALE OF SUBURBAN** PROPERTY, IN JAMAICA, L. I.—Ordered by Mr. W. E. Gunther, to the German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New-York, and the German Ladies' Society for the Relief of the Indigent Widows and Sick.

Peremptory sale.

The splendid country seat of the late C. G. Gunther, situated in the limits of the thriving village of Jamaica, L. I., having been donated by Mr. W. E. Gunther, son of the deceased C. G. Gunther, to the above-stated two benevolent societies, the trustees of this magnificent gift have decided to have the same disposed of to the highest bidder at auction by LAWRENCE, CARLEY & FLEURY.

**On Thursday, April 14,**

1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sale-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

The elegant and spacious mansion and out-buildings in best repair, together with an acre of land, beautifully laid out, also, EIGHTY-TWO LOTS.

The site for this property is most beautifully situated on high

## SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46, NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Captain PRICE.....April 13, at 4 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WHELDEN.....April 27, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD.....May 4, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH.....May 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain WHITEHEAD.....May 18, at 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, $30 gold.
(Office No. 20 Broadway.) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Cilicia, Wednesday, April 13; Russia, Wednesday, April 27
Algeria, Thursday, April 14; Palmyra, Thursday, April 28
Scotia, Saturday, April 23; Siberia, Saturday, May 7
Cuba, Wednesday, April 20; China, Wednesday, May 4
Marathon, Thursday, April 21; Tarifa, Thursday, May 5
RATES OF PASSAGE.
(By the Wednesday and Saturday Steamers.)
First Cabin.....$135 gold. Second Cabin.....$80 gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145 gold. Second Cabin, to Paris.....$85 gold.
(By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers.)
First Cabin.....$120 gold. Second Cabin.....$60 gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Leith, Antwerp and other parts on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, Surgeon.....SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT.....LENARD.....SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE.....Roubaud.....SATURDAY, May 28
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $95.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe may take the Company's steamers to avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are expected to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) .....Tuesday, April 19, 2 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, April 23, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 30, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | To London | $85 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 95 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $35 |
| Halifax | 30 | Halifax | 15 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
EUROPA.....April 16 CAMBRIA.....April 30
INDIA.....April 23 ANGLIA.....May 7
IOWA.....April 27 AUSTRALIA.....May 14
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $80.
Excursion tickets, good for six months, $135.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these parts, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
TEUTONIA, Thompson, Saturday, Apr. 16, at 4 A. M.
ERIN, Wainwright, Saturday, April 23, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, Grogan, Saturday, April 30, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $60 and $70. Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $35 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon,
ON THE 1ST AND 16TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
HAZEL, 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——
Steamer ARIZONA will leave San Francisco April 20, 1870, for Chimatlan, Japan.
Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, April 20. All usual facilities in connection with the Company's steamships, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and full information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wilson, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum, June 23.
These splendid steamships sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, H. B. EDWARDS, Commander, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAM, via Nassau, April 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 28.
For freight or passage apply at
No. 2 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
(Change of pier to No. 46 North River.)
Old Line—Low Freight.
The well-known, fast and favorite steamship
DE SOTO, Thos. H. Morton, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 46 North River, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Memphis, &c.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 34 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
G. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Morgan Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days from Pier No. 11 East River, at 12 noon. The new steamer
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 23.
CITY OF HAVANA, Capt. CHARLTON, Friday, May 13.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 10 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
VINGO, Capt. BULLEY, TUESDAY, April 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 2 P. M.
MURRAY, PERRIN & CO., Agents,
Nos. 41 and 43 South-st.
HERMAN, LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, April 14, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 38 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FARNSWORTH, SATURDAY, April 16, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 32 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue de l'Ancien Théâtre Italien, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 102 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
FLAG,
Capt. LEMENSKIEL,
ON WEDNESDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Passage guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWEST RATES, thus saving other lines.
Freight to Fernandina, $2.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. E. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
E. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 34 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. G. INGERSOLL & CO.

## STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Two always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JOHNS. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 6 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 219 Broadway, corner New-Fourth-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamship Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., on the arrival of trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to the destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR BOSTON.
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commanders LEWIS and SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. P. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE—NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
On or about MONDAY, April 11, 1870, the world-renowned steamers, BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, will resume their trips on the line for Boston, via Fall River, touching at Newport. These steamers have been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted. Nothing has been omitted conducive to the safety and comfort of passengers.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN,
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 87th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | LEAVE RED BANK. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, 12th | 7 P. M. | Wednesday, 13th | 8 P. M. |
| Thursday, 14th | 7 P. M. | Friday, 15th | 7 A. M. |
| Friday, 15th | 2½ P. M. | Saturday, 16th | 7½ A. M. |
| Saturday, 16th | 2½ P. M. | Monday, 18th | 8 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 19th | 10 A. M. | Wednesday, 20th | 8 A. M. |
| Thursday, 21st | 8 A. M. | Thursday, 21st | 12 M. |
| Friday, 22d | 3½ A. M. | | |

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING (Saturdays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with express trains with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday, fare $1. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 5 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 2:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—SIDE-WHEEL and screw steamers of various dimensions, for coast and river service. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

## RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
6:20 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:20 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Albany express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:20 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via Erie, C. Railroad, Cleve., Col. & Cin. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:10 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE Depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., (daily.) leave 23d-st. at 6:05 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 8:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 6 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Dalton. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8:30 P. M. train from Jersey City through to St. Louis, and the 6:20 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 9 P. M. For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.) For Newburgh and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.) Express, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.) Express, 3 P. M., (23d-st. 2:45 P. M.) Accommodation, 5:30 P. M., (23d-st. 5:15 P. M.) For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.) For Otisville and Way at 3:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 3:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 and 3:45 and 4:45 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M., (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily.) 3:45 P. M., 4:15 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily.) 3 P. M., 4:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 8:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 4:45 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for the passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 2d-ave., Harlem; 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt-st. and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M., mail and passenger, for Babylon, 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
G. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

## AUCTION SALES.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, EMBROIDERIES, RICH CARPETS, GAS FIXTURES, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1870, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 327 West-st., between 23d and 24th-sts.: The entire contents of said house, comprising rich ebony and gilt parlor suite in figured crimson repp, fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rich and gilt center and side tables and cabinets, Turkish easy chairs, elegant clocks and mantel ornaments, repp and lace curtains, fine walnut extension table, walnut buffet, dining chairs, walnut bedroom suites, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rich moquet, velvet and Brussels carpets, together with all the kitchen utensils; also, the fine furniture and fixtures of the house.
Catalogues now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

ALLEN E. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, & ON TUESDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 102 West 32d-st.:
Handsome household furniture used but a few months and made to order for present owner, consisting of royal velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood furniture covered in green and orange silk, curtains in repp and lace, center tables and carved reception chairs, pier mirrors, and cornices, and bases, bed-rooms in black walnut and mahogany, dining-room in oak, extension table, buffet and chairs, very elegant porcelain cut-glass and engraved silver-plated ware, oil-cloths and matting, bedding of superior quality, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, &c., &c.; also, kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

ALLEN E. MILLER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, No. 93 Chambers and No. 77 Reade-sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 218 2d-av.:
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSE-WOOD PIANO, &c.—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, marble top; rose-wood double suite in crimson-figured brocatel; rose-wood center tables, gilt clocks, under glass shades; black-walnut and gilt frame engravings, music rack, wardrobe, library table, black-walnut and mahogany settees; in green repp and hair cloth; rose-wood, black-walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, cottage suites, mattresses, pillows and bolsters, lace window curtains and cornices, sewing-machine, by Grover & Baker; black-walnut extension table, china, crockery, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, 8th-av., cor. 14th-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, April 12, at 10 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 522 West 23d-st., near 10th-av., the elegant furniture contained in said house, viz.: Rose-wood piano, rose-wood parlor suite, center tables, etageres, bookcases, lounges, velvet and Brussel carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, cornices, curtains, lace and feather beds, blankets, &c., &c.; dining furniture, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

## AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN E. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
Salesroom Nos. 93 Chambers and 77 Reade-sts.; Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.
THE SALE OF THE SEASON.
Messrs. LEEDS & MINER on MONDAY, April 18, AND SUCCEEDING DAYS, will offer for sale the household furniture, rare curiosities, and
PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF J. P. BEAUMONT,
constituting the last sale that will ever be conducted by this gentleman, and being, relatively to the quality,
MOST VALUABLE SALE OF WORKS OF ART
ever advertised in the City.
The greater portion of these paintings have never been on exhibition since their purchase by Mr. Beaumont and are
GEMS BY THE OLD MASTERS.
Among the choicest specimens of paintings by GILBERT STUART, CHURCH, EASTMAN JOHNSON, COLE, SULLY, LESLIE, HUNTINGTON, MOUNT, BIERSTADT, CHAPMAN, CARPENTER, CIGNANI, ANDRIOCHIBE, A. CARACCI, VELASQUEZ, J. GUYP, TINTORETTO, EUGHARELLI, VAN DER MEULEN, SNYDERS, ROSA DA TIVOLI, CONRADI, COYPEL, GARI, ZUBNER, ZIEM, VERBOECKHOVEN, MIGNOT, OSIAWEY, ROBBE, GUILLEMIN, TSCHAGGENY, DE BYLANDT, FAUVELET, OTTO BEDMANN, CALIGON, BERRING, PERCY, HILL, ARMFIELD, FASMORE, GENTY, CARL BECKER, DE BLOCK, FLORENT WILLEMS, PLATTEEL, VAN HOVE, WALRAVEN, VAN SCHENDEL and others, of a similar or greater celebrity in the
ART CIRCLES OF MODERN EUROPE.
This superb and very extensive collection will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, and will be on exhibition on and after TUESDAY, APRIL 5, at the LEEDS & MINER ART GALLERIES, where catalogues and additional information may be obtained upon application. Price of catalogue, 25 cents.

ALLEN E. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On FRIDAY, April 15 and 16,
AT OUR SPACIOUS CARRIAGE REPOSITORY SALES-ROOMS, NO. 93 BROADWAY, CORNER OF ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
BLOCK BETWEEN BROADWAY & SPRING STS.
GREAT TRADE SALE OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THIS CITY,
And comprising all the styles and varieties of vehicles now in use, of the very best workmanship and elaboration,
COMPRISING
CLARENCES, LANDAULETS, LANDAULETTES, COUPES, COUPELETS, BROUGHES, SUMMER COACHES, PARK PHAETONS, DOG CARTS, VICTORIAS, CARRIOLETS, SIX SEAT PARK BAROUCHES, SUNDOWNS, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, LIGHT FOUR-PASSENGER ROCKAWAYS, BASKET PHAETONS, DEPOT AND JAGGER WAGONS, LIGHT TOP AND HOOD BUGGIES, Concord Buggies, ROAD WAGONS AND TROTTING WAGONS, made by Messrs. Brewster, Miner & Stevens, Baldwin, Adams, Mauck, Armstrong, Merville, Kean & Hunt and other celebrated makers. Also a fine assortment of jaunty pony phaetons, just manufactured by a well-known firm as a specialty.
All of which will be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, and will be on exhibition at our rooms on and from Monday, 11th inst. The sale of FRIDAY, 15th inst. will comprise about one-half of the stock, ABOUT SIXTY VEHICLES, to be followed on the next FRIDAY, 22d inst., with the balance of the stock, ABOUT SEVENTY-FIVE LOTS.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE.—EXTENSIVE sale at Auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 12 and 13, at 10 o'clock each day, at No. 52 8th-av., corner 14th-st.
Mr. ROBERT SOMERVILLE announces that he has arranged for a sale of the choicest styles of furniture with several of the leading manufacturers throughout the country, and has thus collected the finest variety of elegant furniture ever offered at public auction.
Mr. Somerville solicits the attention of purchasers of furniture to this novel mode of disposing, never before attempted, feeling confident that the sale will be well worthy the attention of dealers, as well as private parties. The serviceable and substantial articles will be sold without reserve, and will be self-evident to all who may attend.
The catalogues will comprise elegant parlor suites, in walnut and rosewood frames, covered in satin; library, dining-room and bedroom suites, in every position prize terry, and fine French and English series, in all shades; Turkish and Oriental lounges and chairs, in rich coverings.
Bedroom furniture, in oak, walnut and diverse, of the newest patterns; chamber, dining-room and library suites, of the most substantial makes and elegant designs; walnut, ebony, inlaid and gilt tables, bookstands and cabinets; also, a fine lot of the newest, carefully manufactured from the very best materials.
Catalogues will be ready and the goods arranged for exhibition the day before the sale.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HANDSOME ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, FINE CARPETS, ROSE-WOOD PIANO-FORTE, FINE CARPETS, CHINA, &c., AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of J. Hall, Esq., Milton-st., on the road to Milton, and known as the Old Clark House, all the furniture, &c., of said house, viz.: Fine rose-wood parlor suite, in green repp, rose-wood tables in marble and black walnut, rosewood bedroom suites, elegant rosewood, black-walnut, bright-grain, ebonized and other beds, bureaus, washstands, chairs, fine rosewood piano, by Steinway, Sons & Co., Steinway Hall; office, arm and easy chairs, two fine walnut extension tables, finely-carved walnut buffet, a very superior set of China, Bohemian glassware, and other articles, viz.: Fine rose-w

[illegible]

Conference Ratification Meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music—Speeches by Rev. H. Garnett, Rev. W. H. Sheppard, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Senator Revels.

Yesterday evening the Brooklyn Academy of Music was filled by a large audience composed in almost equal proportion of white and of colored people, met to celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. Shortly after 8 o'clock the speakers and Committee entered upon the platform amid general applause. The entrance of Senator REVELS in company with Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was greeted with much waving of handkerchiefs and a perfect storm of applause. Rev. J. M. WHEEMAN took the chair, prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. GOULD, a hymn was sung by the children of the Colored Grammar-school No. 1, and some music was given by the band. The proclamation of the Secretary of State, containing the official promulgation of the Fifteenth Amendment, was then read by Mr. C. A. DORSEY, Principal of Colored Grammar-school No. 1. The reading was frequently interrupted by loud applause. A series of resolutions were next read by Mr. HANSON S. WARD, as follows:

Whereas, In the course of human events under the direction of an overruling Providence, "Liberty has been proclaimed to all the inhabitants of this land," and in this proclamation, set forth in the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America we, the citizens of color, become to all the rights and privileges of citizenship; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do hereby reserve unto ourselves the right to keep up our cry to the Almighty God, with the Republican Party and the Union League of America, that we may never get to the ballot-box, but will we ever forget as the ballot-box throws open the door of the Gulf of the Republic, with the names of GARRISON, FOSTER, BROWN, LOVEJOY, SUMNER and others, has enclosed all

Resolved, That we hereby desire next to stand in equal right the Republican Party of such men as Rev. Henry Ward Beecher this Fifteenth Amendment.

Resolved, That in the matter of the policy of the ballot to the citizens of the United States, every one who is in the opportunity given us to work out our own salvation, by our own efforts. We ask for no favor, but only that we may be left to our rights in the exercise of the ballot shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the election of Hon. H. R. REVELS, of Mississippi, to the Senate of the United States, is a pledge that the future policy of the United States Government is to be based upon the true republican principle and practice, that it is the right of every qualified citizen not only to vote, but to be voted for.

Letters were read from Vice-President COLFAX, Senator FENTON, Senator ROSCOE CONKLING, WENDELL PHILLIPS and LOUIS TAPPAN, expressing their regret at being unable to be present.

Rev. W. T. DIXON, in the course of a few remarks, said that the name of citizens of the United States, by which he addressed them, had been a name hitherto foreign to them. But now the new neither black nor white, as all were united in the common bond of citizenship.

Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT, Principal of Avery College, said that on entering the room he was presented with an ebony gold-headed cane. Ebony and gold went very well together—in fact ebony had become gold in these days. [Applause.] They must not misunderstand him; he had not got the cane for himself, but accompanied by a request from the donors, Miss THOMPSON, of Baltimore, and the Misses WILCOXIN, of this city, to present it to that worthy son of Mississippi, Senator REVELS. The cane was accordingly handed over amid much applause, and Mr. GARNETT continued making a happy speech, that was loudly applauded.

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Senator REVELS proceeded to read his address from manuscript. In the course of it he said that in reviewing the years of wrong through which his race had passed, he must not be supposed to cherish vindictive feelings. His brethren had not shown this spirit and he would not belie his character as a minister of peace by being guilty of them. He sketched rapidly the feeling of hatred which occurred during the war toward the colored race; referred to the adverse opinions which were held about the employment of colored troops; the excited feelings caused by the emancipation proclamation and the passage of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments. He showed that the tide of war had turned against the Rebels, and intelligence and local knowledge of the negroes had been taken advantage of. He referred to their constancy and bravery, their fidelity to the Union cause, as well as the fidelity with which they had guarded the families of their masters, from injury or insult. He said that the Fifteenth Amendment was as imperious a political necessity as the putting of the bayonet in the hands of the black man had been a military necessity. He was not forgetful of the wrrs which the white citizen had in the great struggle. He thought that but for the Republican Party they would not today have had their freedom. The Democratic Party, apparent powerless and dismissed, had begun to prophesy that a great revolt was coming, and that the negro vote would in some way or other be held for their side. He thought that some the Republicans might feel perfectly easy. The negroes knew their true friends and would not desert them. The Democrats were identified with the resistance to every step of their emancipation, and had aided their masters in keeping them in bondage. He concluded by thanking the kind donors of the cane which he had received, and assuring them he would remember the gift as long as he lived. He indulged in some reminiscences as to a former visit to Brooklyn, taking occasion to give a tribute of admiration to Mr. BEECHER, and concluded by promised to be with them again at an early date.

Addresses were also delivered by Gen. WOODFORD, THEODORE TILTON and others, and the large meeting dispersed at a late hour.

## THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

New-York East Conference—Domestic Missions—Rev. Horace Cook Allowed to Withdraw—Sectarian Schools.

Rev. Dr. SCUDDER read the annual report of the Domestic Missionary Society to the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday, and stated that its appropriations amounted to $5,00 W, distributed among the Churches. The examination of character and reports of the Presiding Elders was taken up, when Dr. PRASE, Presiding Elder of the New-York District, said th. he ought to have forty more preachers to do the work of the Conference in this City. He dwelt eloquently on the great success which had attended their labors among children in the Sunday schools, and quoted from a speech of the late Archbishop HUGHES, to show that seventy-six per cent. of the Roman Catholic children of this City are lost to that Church by the proselyting efforts of Protestants. The City Sunday-school and Missionary Society is doing a noble work. During the four years of its existence it has spent $200,000, planted six churches, employed 41 missionaries and established twelve Sunday-schools that have now a membership of 3,000 people. The Doctor made telling and feeling allusions to the late W. W. CORNELL. The value of the church property of the Conference in this City is $655,100. The average annual salaries of the preachers in the district has been increased twelve per cent. during the year, and is now $1,600.

Rev. Mr. STUDLEY reported resolutions against the distribution of money to sectarian schools and institutions, and asking for the repeal of the clause under which the distribution is made, and the appointment of a committee to present this remonstrance to the Legislature. The Committee consists of five ministers and five laymen, as follows: Revs. Drs. Curry and Crooks and G. L. Taylor, J. Stadler and W. H. Boole; laymen, J. H. Ochsnbin, Ira Merritt, John Faulkner, John Stephenson and Samuel Booth.

Rev. HORACE COOK's case having been previously referred to a special committee, they reported the following resolution:

Whereas, It has been understood by this Conference that Horace Cook has renounced his ministerial orders, thereby confessing his criminal conduct, and has ceased to remain in the church or the ministry; therefore,

Resolved, That his request to withdraw be granted.

(Signed.) M. L. SCUDDER, } Committee.
G. L. TAYLOR. }

Messrs. ROSS, BOOLE and others wanted him arraigned before the Conference and expelled, but the majority favored the Committee's report, and he was allowed to withdraw.

A committee to confer with a similar committee appointed by the New-York Conference, in regard to the division of the work of the Education Society, was appointed as follows: Rev. Dr. Curry, Rev. A. S. Hunt, Oliver Hoyt and J. Ketchum, Esqs.

A memorial service for the loss of Revs. Messrs. HANGS and COLLINS and Bishop THOMSON and KINGSLEY, was held in the afternoon, and in the evening the Sunday-school [illegible]

[illegible] J. H. VINCENT and T. WEAKE, the appointments will be made [illegible]

New-York Conference—Lay Delegation—Temperance—Sectarian Schools—Resolutions—The Appointments.

The impressive service preceding the business of the Conference yesterday was led by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, who, during the temporary absence of Bishop AMES, presided during the forenoon session. After the routine business transacted and the reception of a paper and resolutions in relation to the labors of the Bishop, Rev Dr. BUTLER, Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, addressed the Conference, and gave an interesting and detailed account of the progress of its society during the year, and received a perfect storm of applause. Rev. J. M. FREEMAN took the chair, prayer was offered up by Rev. Mr. GOULD, a hymn was sung by the children of the Colored Grammar-school No. 1, and some music was given by the band. The proclamation of the Secretary of State, containing the official promulgation of the Fifteenth Amendment, was then read by Mr. C. A. DORSEY, Principal of Colored Grammar-school No. 1. The reading was frequently interrupted by loud applause. A series of resolutions were next read by Mr. HANSON S. WARD, as follows:

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Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT, Principal of Avery College, said that on entering the room he was presented with an ebony gold-headed cane. Ebony and gold went very well together—in fact ebony had become gold in these days. [Applause.] They must not misunderstand him; he had not got the cane for himself, but accompanied by a request from the donors, Miss THOMPSON, of Baltimore, and the Misses WILCOXIN, of this city, to present it to that worthy son of Mississippi, Senator REVELS. The cane was accordingly handed over amid much applause, and Mr. GARNETT continued making a happy speech, that was loudly applauded.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER said that they had the completed fruit of the tree of liberty. One hundred years ago their fathers had proclaimed all men to be equal; immediately following that declaration there had come the perpetuation of slavery, and since then the growth of their Constitution had been one sided, the one portion being stunted, while the vigorous life was confined to the other. But now, at last, and only now, the Fifteenth Amendment had made that liberty and growth extend North, South, East and West. The work of emancipation had been the work of his life. Ever since the first and second childhood he had been employed in the endeavor to right the country, and he was now thankful he had permitted to participate in the glorious result. He had not been invited to speak for his white brethren, but he believed he spoke for every right-thinking and kind-hearted man in Brooklyn when he expressed his pleasure at the enfranchisement of the long-oppressed race. Mr. BEECHER concluded by introducing Senator REVELS, and was greeted with great enthusiasm, the right hand of fellowship.

Senator REVELS proceeded to read his address from manuscript. In the course of it he said that in reviewing the years of wrong through which his race had passed, he must not be supposed to cherish vindictive feelings. His brethren had not shown this spirit and he would not belie his character as a minister of peace by being guilty of them. He sketched rapidly the feeling of hatred which occurred during the war toward the colored race; referred to the adverse opinions which were held about the employment of colored troops; the excited feelings caused by the emancipation proclamation and the passage of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments. He showed that the tide of war had turned against the Rebels, and intelligence and local knowledge of the negroes had been taken advantage of. He referred to their constancy and bravery, their fidelity to the Union cause, as well as the fidelity with which they had guarded the families of their masters from injury or insult. He said that the Fifteenth Amendment was as imperious a political necessity as the putting of the bayonet in the hands of the black man had been a military necessity. He was not forgetful of the wrrs which the white citizen had in the great struggle. He thought that but for the Republican Party they would not today have had their freedom. The Democratic Party, apparent powerless and dismissed, had begun to prophesy that a great revolt was coming, and that the negro vote would in some way or other be held for their side. He thought that some the Republicans might feel perfectly easy. The negroes knew their true friends and would not desert them. The Democrats were identified with the resistance to every step of their emancipation, and had aided their masters in keeping them in bondage. He concluded by thanking the kind donors of the cane which he had received, and assuring them he would remember the gift as long as he lived. He indulged in some reminiscences as to a former visit to Brooklyn, taking occasion to give a tribute of admiration to Mr. BEECHER, and concluded by promised to be with them again at an early date.

Addresses were also delivered by Gen. WOODFORD, THEODORE TILTON and others, and the large meeting dispersed at a late hour.

## THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

New-York East Conference—Domestic Missions—Rev. Horace Cook Allowed to Withdraw—Sectarian Schools.

Rev. Dr. SCUDDER read the annual report of the Domestic Missionary Society to the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday, and stated that its appropriations amounted to $5,00 W, distributed among the Churches. The examination of character and reports of the Presiding Elders was taken up, when Dr. PRASE, Presiding Elder of the New-York District, said th. he ought to have forty more preachers to do the work of the Conference in this City. He dwelt eloquently on the great success which had attended their labors among children in the Sunday schools, and quoted from a speech of the late Archbishop HUGHES, to show that seventy-six per cent. of the Roman Catholic children of this City are lost to that Church by the proselyting efforts of Protestants. The City Sunday-school and Missionary Society is doing a noble work. During the four years of its existence it has spent $200,000, planted six churches, employed 41 missionaries and established twelve Sunday-schools that have now a membership of 3,000 people. The Doctor made telling and feeling allusions to the late W. W. CORNELL. The value of the church property of the Conference in this City is $655,100. The average annual salaries of the preachers in the district has been increased twelve per cent. during the year, and is now $1,600.

Rev. Mr. STUDLEY reported resolutions against the distribution of money to sectarian schools and institutions, and asking for the repeal of the clause under which the distribution is made, and the appointment of a committee to present this remonstrance to the Legislature. The Committee consists of five ministers and five laymen, as follows: Revs. Drs. Curry and Crooks and G. L. Taylor, J. Stadler and W. H. Boole; laymen, J. H. Ochsnbin, Ira Merritt, John Faulkner, John Stephenson and Samuel Booth.

Rev. HORACE COOK's case having been previously referred to a special committee, they reported the following resolution:

Whereas, It has been understood by this Conference that Horace Cook has renounced his ministerial orders, thereby confessing his criminal conduct, and has ceased to remain in the church or the ministry; therefore,

Resolved, That his request to withdraw be granted.

(Signed.) M. L. SCUDDER, } Committee.
G. L. TAYLOR. }

Messrs. ROSS, BOOLE and others wanted him arraigned before the Conference and expelled, but the majority favored the Committee's report, and he was allowed to withdraw.

A committee to confer with a similar committee appointed by the New-York Conference, in regard to the division of the work of the Education Society, was appointed as follows: Rev. Dr. Curry, Rev. A. S. Hunt, Oliver Hoyt and J. Ketchum, Esqs.

A memorial service for the loss of Revs. Messrs. HANGS and COLLINS and Bishop THOMSON and KINGSLEY, was held in the afternoon, and in the evening the Sunday-school [illegible]

[illegible] J. W. Ackerly; Hudson, J. P. Lyon; Hartsville, S. R. Free; Falls Village, Isaac Beck; Hall, Gurdon and Cornwall Hollow, to be supplied; Lakeville, Z. Charlesville, G. Wright; Amenia, S. Hunt; Pine Plains, G. H. Bennett; Millerton, J. Adams; Millard and Hamill, J. H. Vallipe; Hyde Park, to be supplied; Washington Hollow, Verbank and Pleasant Valley, J. H. Lent; A. Flack, Principal of Hudson River Institute.

PRATTSVILLE DISTRICT.

T. W. CHALMERS, Presiding Elder.

Prattsville, C. P. Dales; Roxbury, W. H. Mickle; Gilboa, J. Elliott; North Blenheim, G. W. Martin; Livingstonville, to be supplied; Durham, W. H. Shaw; Cook Hill, R. O. Allen; Greenville, H. H. Kelly; Coeymans's, J. M. Burrit; Coeymans's Hollow, N. H. Bangs; Darrowsville, W. F. Gould; Catskill, W. S. Brunt; Catskill, J. W. Lewis; Athens, J. Wardle, Sun; Leeds, Sandy Plains and Kiskatom, to be supplied; Cairo, L. E. Brown; Maiden and Acra, C. W. Lyon; Windham, H. W. Ackerly; Ashland, O. P. Kellogg; Jewett, J. M. Kerr; Lexington, A. N. Minkler; Hunter, S. Merchant; Hebron, J. A. Vandewater; Bloomville, H. R. Barlow; Stamford, S. Martin; Margaretville, W. H. Rice; Cleverville, W. J. Ives; Andes and Bovina, R. Decker; Delhi, A. R. Ransom; Walton, J. J. Dean; Franklin, E. A. Gaylord; North Franklin, to be supplied; Croton, A. Ackerly; Hamden, J. W. Shaw; Davenport, N. G. Willis; Fergusonville, W. S. Wisner; Claryville, to be supplied; Jefferson, J. P. Burgar; Summit, G. Woodward; Kortright, G. W. Ferris; Meredith, Jacksonville and High Hill, to be supplied by D. M. Templeton.

ELLENVILLE DISTRICT.

A. H. FERGUSON, Presiding Elder.

Ellenville, G. Clark; Phillipsport, M. Conchman; Bloomingburg, M. Bunce; Wawarsing, J. W. Millard; Middletown, J. G. Oakley; Bridgeport, to be supplied; Bridgeville and Sandburg, O. H. Reynolds; Montcalle, R. Tarleton; Monsey Valley, J. N. Bryers; Pine Pond, A. H. Haynes; Calicoon, to be supplied; Tremont, J. W. Banta; Equinunk, J. Keegan; Barryville, G. Tinker; Deposit, J. Sims; Cannonsville, G. C. Earsy; Harvard, J. W. Bohman; Colchester, A. Schriver; Rockland, J. M. Barter; Liberty, J. H. Lounis; Stevensville, D. M. Powell; Greenfield, J. B. Sweet; Grahamsville, P. W. Lyons; Claryville, D. Henry; Rochester, R. H. W. Barden; Alligerville, C. Palmer; Stone Ridge, C. Gorse; Shokan, J. L. Ketcham; Olive, O. P. Crandell; Shandaken, J. Rowe; Woodstock, W. Hoag; Willow, W. Hasbrouck; E. C. Bark.

NEWBURGH DISTRICT.

J. R. WAKELEY, Presiding Elder.

Newburgh—Trinity, W. P. Abbott; Second Church, E. H. Ryder; Grand-street, J. W. Millard; North Newburgh, E. W. Lewis; Gardnertown, C. C. Miller; Galeville, to be supplied; Montgomery, W. C. Lane; Goshen, J. C. Ross; Chester, J. Sangster; Sugar Loaf, J. Ward; Philipstown, Florida, to be supplied; Warwick, D. Buck; Bellevale, J. H. Lane; Monroe, J. W. B. Wood; Washingtonville, R. L. Shurter; Highland Mills, R. M. Roberts; Southfield, R. Seely; Newburgh Circuit, J. Dunlap; Salisbury Mills, to be supplied; Cornwall, D. D. Gillespie; R. C. Putney and T. W. Beach, transferred to New-York East Conference; G. S. Chalmers, transferred to Newark Conference; G. S. Hopper, transferred to New-Jersey Conference, and stationed at Tremont-street, Boston; J. K. Inskip, transferred to Baltimore Conference; A. G. Gale, transferred to Minnesota Conference; H. C. Ten Eyck, transferred to Carolina Conference, and stationed at Oro; G. Miller, transferred to Newark Conference, and stationed at Hibernia and Greenville.

The temperance anniversary was held in the church in the evening.

# LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

## NEW-YORK.

JOHN MORAN, aged fifteen, of No. 550 West Thirtieth-street, was instantly killed yesterday by being knocked off dummy engine No. 6 of the Hudson River Railroad by the track of the Elevated Railway at the corner of Canal and Greenwich streets. The body was removed to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, and Coroner ELLING will hold an inquest.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society will hold their regular monthly meeting this evening at their rooms, in Cooper Institute. Capt. RAYMOND, of the United States Corps of Topographical Engineers, who was attached to the United States exploring expedition to Alaska, will read a paper upon the Yukon River region. The subject will be illustrated by a large map.

Last evening a number of residents of the Fourth Ward, who had heretofore acted with the Second Assembly District Union Republican Association, met at the photographic gallery of THOMAS MARTIN, No. 181 Chatham-street, to effect an organization. Mr. THOMAS HALL was chosen President, and Mr. THOMAS MOSS Secretary. The President suggested that the new organization be known as the Independent Republican Association of the Second Assembly District, which was adopted.

The regular monthly meeting of the Second Assembly District Union Republican Association was held at their rooms, No. 23 City Hall-place, last evening. R. Condon, Theodore Williams, Geo. Dunn, John Roach and Michael Hayes were appointed a Committee on Membership, and George Ross, T. O. Williams and Peter Graham, a Committee on Patronage.

At the concurrent term of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge BEDFORD sentenced John Stevens to Sing Sing Prison for two years, for stealing $80 from PATRICK DOLAN, while the latter was lying ill at Bellevue Hospital. DANIEL DONOVAN was sent to State Prison for four years and six months for stealing a gold watch from HENRY G. THOMAS, of No. 5 Winchell-street, in Broadway.

The Union Republican Association of the Eighteenth Assembly District, held a well-attended monthly meeting at No. 452 Fourth-avenue last evening, and adopted a constitution and by-laws.

A. H. LOUIS will lecture before the Cuban Aid Association, at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening, on "The Duty of the Republic in the Cuban Question." The proceeds of the lecture will go to the Cuban relief fund.

The wholesale importers of and dealers in wines, spirits and groceries, of this City, yesterday organized a General Committee of the following officers, to serve until the first election in January, 1871: President, John Seymer; Vice-President, Charles Bellows; Executive Committee, Samuel F. Engs, R. W. Tailer, W. E. Bonsom, J. S. Bueher and J. Elmes.

The charge against Postmaster JONES by WM. M. MARTINE for having withheld from delivery a letter containing a forged confidence men by over-credulous people, was examined before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday. The complainant acknowledged that he purchased a list of 2,000 names and addresses for $20 for the purpose of sending out his circulars, which he concealed and disguised with a view of misleading and deceiving the parties. Mr. JOHN H. HALLECK, Superintendent of the Post-office, was examined, after which the case was adjourned until Wednesday morning.

The Central Park Garden, the well-known place of amusement, corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, which has been renovated in the finest style and the most tasteful manner, was opened for the season by a ball of the Nineteenth Ward German Reading Society. Mr. ADOLPHUS LOEB, President, last Saturday night.

GEORGE UNDERWOOD and JOHN COGAN, charged with having feloniously assaulted and beaten JOSEPH COLEAN on the head and body with a club were yesterday held by Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court under $1,000 bail each to await their trial before the Court of General Sessions.

The Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club, of this City, has adopted arrangements of the gravest for the delivery of a which give promise of making it one of the most successful events of the kind that has ever taken place under the auspices of this organization. The Club has a fine fleet of yachts; its members are gentlemen of nautical attainments; its new club-rooms are elegant and costly; and its future looks very bright.

A collision occurred in the East River yesterday between the ferry-boat Connecticut River and a schooner. Half of the ladies' cabin on the ferry-boat was carried away, and some ladies had a narrow escape. The damage to the ferry-boat amounts to about $500. The schooner was not injured.

Last evening a fire occurred in the premises of JAMES WHITE, importer of artificial flowers, on the first floor of No. 208 Canal-street. Damage, $1,500; insurance, $6,000, in City companies.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Clarence Stevens was held for an examination this afternoon on the charge of having stolen $85, in legal-tender notes and currency, from the pocket of Mrs. MARY CALDWELL, residing at No. 96 Greenwich-avenue, when engaged in a conversation with her while walking from Twelfth-street, near Seventh-avenue, to Broadway, on Feb. 19.

GEO. SHARP, the new United States Marshal, has decided not to make any changes in his office during the present week.

The Third Congregational Unitarian Society (Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM's) held their annual meeting and social reception at Lyric Hall last evening. The old Board of Trustees, with one exception, was re-elected, after which dancing, refreshments, and a good time generally were the order of the evening.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Flatbush, caused by a defective flue. Before it was extinguished it subdue the flames a damage amounting to $6,000 was inflicted, on which there is only a partial insurance. The church had lately undergone repairs at a considerable cost.

JOHN RILEY, of No. 107 Washington-street, met CLARA MEYER in the street on Sunday evening, who stopped him. Immediately after, JOHN BROWN and HENRY JOHNSON came up and knocked RILEY down, taking from him $86. Both of the men and the women were arrested, and on being arraigned before Justice DOWLING were remanded for examination.

CHARLES RAMIL, aged three years, died yesterday at No. 544 East Eleventh-street from the effects of scalds sustained on Saturday by his falling into a tub of hot water.

In the Essex County Court of Special Sessions, at Newark, yesterday, the following received sentence: JOHN C. SQUIRES, horse thief, [illegible]

[illegible] Bank Tribune, stealing; HAYES MCCOY, grocery, County Jail one month; JOHN BRENNAN, grocery, County Jail three months; JOHN BRENNAN, grocery, County Jail one month; AUGUST SCHULZE, breaking, County Jail three months.

The arrival in this City, and satisfactory delivery, of twelve car loads of tea from San Francisco by the California fast freight line, in twelve days from the day of departure, is acknowledged. The tea is said to be in excellent condition and remarkably fresh—apparently as much so as when first shipped in Japan. It is worthy of remark that thirty-eight days sever the whole time occupied in the transportation of this tea from Japan to this City, viz.: Twenty-six days for 5,000 miles across the Pacific, and twelve days for 2,500 miles across the land by continental railway.

At the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice COULTER, yesterday, GEORGE BILINGER, a fat and burly tripe butcher, was arraigned on a charge of stabbing a fellow-workman, named GEORGE GAGUS, in their workshop at No. 409 West Forty-seventh-street, on Sunday evening, while both parties were under the influence of liquor. The accused was held to await the result of GAGUS's injuries.

The case of Mrs. FRELEIGH vs. TEDDY O'RYAN came up yesterday again for hearing, in the Yorkville Police Court. The examination of Mrs. FRELEIGH was taken up at the point where it was left off on Friday. Mrs. FRELEIGH recounted her adventures with TEDDY, and the manner in which he drugged her and stole $1,000 worth of jewelry from her. Owing to the absence of important witnesses, the case was again adjourned until Monday next.

EDWARD MAHER, aged forty, a native of Ireland, was found yesterday in a helpless condition in the hall-way of No. 3 Doyer-street, and died while on the way to Bellevue Hospital. The cause of his death is supposed to be intemperance.

JOHN WARD died yesterday at No. 154 West Eighteenth-street, from injuries sustained on the 12th ult., by the fall of an elevator in Jackson's grate manufactory.

Yesterday morning a German named AUGUST WALDMAN, residing in a tenement-house in Newark, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been leading a dissolute life for some time, and had left home with his little son last Thursday night but returned on Saturday. About three months ago a child of WALDMAN was burned to death. Coroner CHASE will hold an inquest.

The body of the unknown man found in the North River, at the foot of Warren-street, has been identified as that of DANIEL DREW, (not the celebrated financier,) who had been missed from home. Deceased when last seen alive was intoxicated.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, charged with having counterfeit omicron revenue stamps in his possession with intent to defraud the Government, was held by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury in Brooklyn.

The case of CHARLES HUGGINS, charged with having demanded an extortionate price from MRS. ELLEN MCCABE on being asked to obtain her bounty, has been adjourned by Commissioner SHIELDS until today.

It is announced that Police-Justice E. J. SLEVIN will be nominated for Sheriff at a mass-meeting to be held at the corner of Delancey and Rivington streets next Saturday evening.

The new five-cent note will be issued from the Treasury Department for general circulation today. Great care has been taken to prevent counterfeiting.

## BROOKLYN.

The vespers service at St. Peter's Church, (Rev. JOSEPH FRANSIOLI, pastor,) on Easter Sunday evening, 17th inst., will be of impressive character. In addition to the regular choir Mlle. CARLOTTE PATTI, Mr. THEODORE RITTER and Señor SARASATE have volunteered for the benefit of St. Peter's Academy.

In the United States District Court, yesterday morning, a suit was commenced by District-Attorney ALLEN against the Brooklyn City and Hunters Point Railroad Company for $10,000, penalties for failing to make returns of gross receipts between September, 1868, and July, 1869.

JOHN KEARNEY was arrested, yesterday morning, by the United States Marshal, and was brought before Commissioner JONES, charged with having had an illicit distillery on his premises, in the rear of Hudson-avenue and Sands-street, in October last.

JAMES LYNCH paid $1,000 into Court, yesterday, as a penalty for illicit distillation in a small commenced on 6 in July, 1867, and the decision in which he had appealed against.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Justice HAUPTMAN, at Morrisania, yesterday dismissed the charge of assault and battery against the wife of C. C. SPOERRY, the insurance broker. It will be remembered that, accompanied by others, Mrs. SPOERRY went to her husband's house, whence she had been turned away, and took forcible possession of her little daughter. In doing so, it was claimed, she struck Mr. SPOERRY's housekeeper, who resisted the abduction. On the examination, yesterday, it appeared that the housekeeper struck Mrs. SPOERRY. A suit for divorce is pending between Mr. SPOERRY and his wife.

The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment will be commemorated in Melrose, N. Y., this evening by a demonstration at the Second Congregational Church, Milton-street, near Washington-avenue.

## NEW-JERSEY.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Millburn, N. J., was held at that place last Wednesday evening, Mr. JOHN MCLOUGHLIN in the chair. The report of the Committee appointed by the former meeting to place before the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company the facts of the case of Mr. THEODORE OVERHILTER, who was killed on the railroad, was submitted. The railroad company had taken no notice of their appeal for improved accommodations, and the Committee was instructed to acquaint the Company with the facts.

Last evening Officers O'REILLY and HENNESSEY, of the Hudson City Police, were called in by a saloon-keeper to quell a disturbance between two men named JOSEPH BOUCHER and ANDREW BURKE. Both belligerents resisted the officers, and one of the prisoners, BOUCHER, on his way to the Police Station, seized the hand of Officer O'REILLY with his teeth, and inflicted a painful wound, tearing the flesh entirely away. They were locked up to await a hearing.

Yesterday, Rev. THERON BALDWIN, D. D., Secretary of the Western College Society, died at his home in Orange, after a brief illness. He was a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of Yale College. He established and organized several religious and educational institutions throughout South the country, and was the "Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West." In the latter movement he was aided by Dr. LYMAN BEECHER and others of New-York.

The two inside forms of the Jersey City *Herald* were stolen and secreted early yesterday morning. They were given in charge of JAMES BLANEY, a public porter, by Mr. MCNAMARA, the foreman, of the press, to be delivered at the Times office, where the *Herald* is printed. A short time afterward, it was found that the forms had not been delivered, and BLANEY was arrested and held to answer. It is supposed that BLANEY was only the tool of MCNAMARA, the foreman, who has disappeared.

The first Municipal election of the new consolidated city of Jersey City, takes place today. The Democratic candidate for Mayor is CHARLES A. O'NEILL; the Republican candidate is DANIEL MCLEOD.

## ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following-named officers have been ordered to report to Gen. McDowell, President of the Retiring Board, for examination: Major Thomas W. Sweeny and Capt. S. C. Griffin, unassigned. The following officers are relieved from duty at the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, and ordered to their respective stations: Lieut.-Col. Foster, Third Artillery; Wm. F. Stewart, Fourth Artillery.

Lieut.-Commander F. C. Davenport is detached from the Coast Survey; Passed Assistant Surgeon Lyons, acting Surgeon M. Flint is detached from the Franklin with permission to return home; Assistant Surgeon William L. Bowen is detached from the Boston Navy-yard and ordered to the Chelsea Naval Hospital; Midshipmen James H. Marion and Charles H. Judd are ordered to examination for promotion; Paymaster L. T. Brown is ordered to duty as Naval Storekeeper at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Passed Assistant Surgeon George F. Winslow is ordered to duty at the Boston Navy-yard.

The annual examination of the Lieutenants and non-commissioned officers who have been under instruction during the past year at the Artillery School of the United States Army, began at Fortress Monroe on the 1st inst. The examination is conducted by a Board of artillery and ordnance officers, presided over by Brevet-Major General Barnum, the commandant of the school and of the post of Fortress Monroe. The objects which are the course of study are military, constitutional and international law, military history, military and civil engineering, chemistry, mechanics and actual practice of the drill-master, and mechanical manipulation of every variety of artillery used in the United States service. The examination of the last-named subject is a practical one, Lieutenant being required to drill in each detachment with each kind of gun; to perform the numerous mechanical operations of mounting, dismounting and transporting the carriages of the fort the guns and their carriages; and to give to the men and care of all the numerous implements, equipments and separate parts appertaining to them. At the close of the examination a Board will recommend certificates, signed by the Commandant, and by all the members of the Board, to each officer who passes the ordeal of the examination successfully. The Artillery School is the creation of Gen. Grant, who, when Secretary of War, availed himself of the opportunity to supply for the establishment of a want long felt in the military arm of the service. The school has now been in operation for two years, and is fully justifying the hopes and expectations put forth in its behalf. It is organized for the [illegible]

[illegible] Brevet Major-General Barnum, President of the Board, and Brevet Major-General Barnum, President of the Board, and Brevet Major-General Barnum, President of the Board, and